REVISED SUMMARY REPORT
FOR THE BRUNER PROJECT
NYE COUNTY, NEVADA

Prepared for

Canamex Silver Corp., Inc.
July 28, 2010

Prepared by

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Elko, NV

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1.0 SUMMARY

Location and Ownership

This report is prepared at the request of Canamex Silver Corp. (Canamex) to summarize the historic work at the Bruner Property in Nye County, Nevada. In addition to the historic summary, the report describes the current exploration model(s) for Bruner and proposes the next phase of exploration. Bruner property is located in central Nevada about 130 miles east-southeast of Reno and 25 miles north-northeast of Gabbs in Nye County (Figure 1). The property comprises 26 patented claims and 2 mill sites covering approximately 560 acres and 59 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 1180 acres in sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 of T. 14 N., R. 37 E., and section 19 of T. 14 N., R 38 E. MDBM. The property is controlled by Patriot Gold Corp, a Nevada Corporation and Public U.S. Junior Exploration Company registered on the OTC Bulletin Board Exchange. Patriot acquired the unpatented claims in an option agreement with MinQuest Inc., a private Nevada corporation which retains a 3% NSR royalty on the property. Patriot controls the patented claims via an Option to Purchase agreement with American International Ventures Inc., a Delaware Corporation and public company registered on the OTC Bulletin Board Exchange. Patriot Gold has kept all of the claims in good standing, and spent approximately $210,000 (USD) in the past three year period. Canamex Silver Corp. (Canamex) has entered in to an agreement with Patriot to acquire all of interests in both patented and unpatented claims previously held by Patriot.

Geology

The geologic setting of this portion of central Nevada is characterized by north-south trending mountain ranges, which are the result of several major structural events including Tertiary volcanism and extensional tectonism. The property is located at the northern end of the Paradise Range, a generally east-tilted fault block composed chiefly of Tertiary volcanic rocks unconformably overlying folded and thrust-faulted Permian and Mesozoic rocks. Oligocene to earliest Miocene bedded tuff, tuffaceous sediments and welded tuff represent the oldest rocks in the district and are intruded by dominantly silicic domes, plugs and irregularly shaped bodies of igneous rock. A sample of biotite from volcanic rocks in the area has been dated at 19.3 MA by K-Ar analysis.

Mineralization

Hydrothermal activity in the district produced widespread argillic alteration and zones of strong silicification in a northwest-trending area approximately three miles long and over one mile wide. Within the altered area are more intensely altered quartz-adularia zones hosting the old mine workings. Precious metal mineralization at the Bruner project is typically associated with faults and breccia zones. Almost all of the historic workings explore northerly-trending, steeply dipping, iron and manganese oxide-stained breccia zones having varying degrees of silicification and only rarely containing actual quartz vein material. Higher gold values are found in the Duluth and Paymaster areas. There are also areas of anomalous gold outside of the main district. Silver and arsenic anomalies roughly outline the know areas of mineralization. Gold in rock chips and soils outline an anomalous area larger in extent than the currently drilled mineralized areas.

Resource Estimations

Several past workers have compiled resource estimations at the Bruner property. These were done utilizing differing methods and different data sets. For detail of these different resource estimates, please refer to the 'Mineral Resource Estimation' section of this report, and Table 7, Historic Resource Summary. Because these are

historic estimates none of these resource estimates were intended to be NI43-101 compliant, and they did not adhere to 43-101standards or definitions. They are reported here to illustrate the exploration potential of the property and the district.

Perhaps the most thorough of the historic resource estimates was that of Schilling (1991). Schilling compiled a resource estimate utilizing all available drilling at the time, as well as detailed underground channel sampling, and surface sampling where appropriate. His resource for the Bruner property was reported at 15M tons at an average grade of 0.026 oz/ton Au, for a contained resource of 383,114 ounces of gold. A summary of Schilling's resource calculations is provided in Appendix I.

These historic resource calculations are not relevant to NI 43-101 standards or CIM definitions of 'Mineral Resources' of any category. Their reliability is as good as the historic data from which they were taken, none of which meets current NI 43-101 standards.

The resource categories reported by Dobak and Schilling do not meet current NI 43-101 standards or CIM definitions of 'Inferred' or 'Indicated' mineral resource. The categories stated in the table below are those of the historic author, and are not intended to represent current, NI 43-101 resources of any definition or standard.

A 'qualified person' has not done sufficient work to classify these historic estimates as current mineral resources. Canamex is not reporting or representing these historic estimates as current mineral resources or reserves. Consequently, none of these historic 'resource estimates' or 'calculations' should be relied upon as NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates by the standards or definitions of NI 43-101 or CIM.

Exploration Concept

The Bruner property is a Tertiary rhyolite-hosted, precious metal district, which displays many of the geologic and geochemical characteristics typical of other Nevada, mid-Miocene aged, low-sulfidation, gold deposits such as Ken Snyder, Goldbanks and Sleeper. Geologic models have also been proposed which stress similarities with Round Mountain, NV (caldera related) and Hog Ranch (flow dome complex), NV.

Exploration programs conducted by a number of companies over the past 26 years have built a voluminous collection of geologic, geochemical and geophysical data which support all these interpretations, and there are geologic features in the district which are considered to be definitive of the upper levels of epithermal, precious metal systems.

- Hot spring sinter outcrops at the Bruno prospect and on top of Paymaster Hill;
- Sporadic mineralization associated with faults and breccia zones with little evidence for banded quartz veins;
- Bladed quartz textures indicative of silica replacing carbonate during boiling;
- Thick intercepts of +0.01 oz/ton gold in permeable tuffaceous rocks like Round Mountain;
- Sheeted veins similar to Round Mountain;
- Fractures coated with drusy quartz and adularia;

The exploration concept for the property is to drill test the known resource area and untested extensions which have many attributes of a Round Mountain style deposit and explore for a potential 'bonanza' style Ken Snyder

type deposit at depth. Drilling will eventually extend to the southeast where several old drill holes hit interesting gold values.

Status of Exploration

Gold was initially discovered in the Bruner District in 1906 when surface showings of gold teluride were found at the Paymaster mine (Kral, 1951). Schilling (1991) has compiled a detailed history of the district's development, which can be summarized in six periods of exploration and mining activity.

- 1906 - 1915 discovery and numerous small mines operating;
- 1915 - 1925 district consolidated by Kansas City - Nevada Consolidated Mines Co.;
- 1926 - 1942 period of major production;
- 1948 - 1949 small scale mining by lessors;
- 1978 - 1988 open pit mining and in-situ leaching by J. Wilson;
- 1988 - 2004 mapping, sampling, drilling, geophysics by various mining companies.
- 2005- 2009 Patriot Gold, drilling, mapping, sampling surface and underground
-

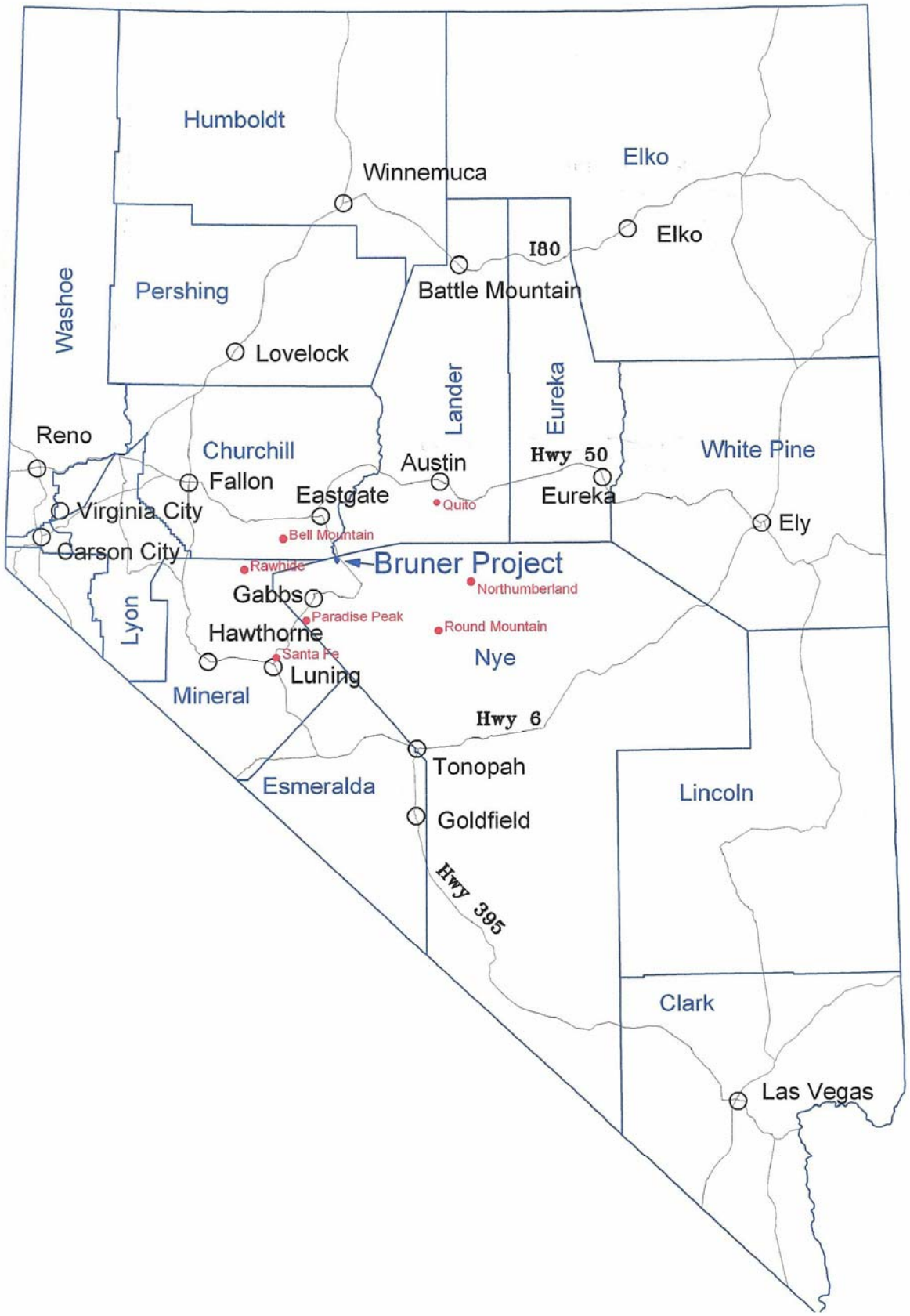
Companies which have worked on the project include Morrison Knudsen, Lucky chance Mining, Superior Oil, Kennecott Corporation, Miramar Mining Corporation, Glamis Gold Exploration, Newmont Exploration Ltd., Viceroy Precious Metals, American International Ventures and Patriot Gold. It is estimated that over $3.3 million has been spent historically on the property. Since 1979 there is documentation for 196 reverse circulation holes totaling 75,695 feet and 15 core holes totaling 767 feet being drilled on the property. The property has received a comprehensive soil sampling program and all of the accessible underground workings have been mapped and sampled, in some cases by numerous companies at different times utilizing different techniques. Most previous exploration work has been directed at discovering a bulk-tonnage, open-pittable gold deposit. Patriot Gold drilled some angle holes to test the down dip and on-strike extension of some of the previously known high grade zones. This program was met with moderate success (Kern, 2009). The property has many geologic similarities to Newmont's Ken Snyder gold mine in northern Nevada, Kinross-Barrick's Round Mountain Mine in central Nevada and potentially with the Hog Ranch deposit in Northern Washoe County, NV. Canamex intends to design exploration-evaluation programs to 1) confirm and expand past drilling results which suggest a near surface, bulk mineable resource, and 2) evaluate the potential for a Round Mountain style disseminated resource or a Ken Snyder style bonanza grade feeder system at depth.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The geologic character of the Bruner property and the exploration concepts generated by this report are sufficiently promising to warrant recommending a two-phased exploration program. Phase I will involve 'twinning' of previous drill holes, drilling the possible northwest and southeast extensions of the resource and deeper drilling to test the geologic models described above. Drilling previous to Patriot Gold's involvement was not documented sufficiently to meet current NI 43-101 standards for record keeping. Consequently, although there is no reason to suspect the reported results from these earlier programs such as Newmont's is anything less than accurate and reliable, these data may not be utilized for a 43-101 resource estimation. Canamex Silver Corp. (Canamex) intends to 'twin' several of the critical drill holes from historic efforts. If results from these 'twins' duplicate earlier results, then most of the historic drilling may be confirmed and thus utilized for an updated resource estimation. Additional drilling by Canamex will then be oriented to best intercept the two principal vein directions in the district, north-south and northwest. Phase I will emphasize enlarging the open-pit, bulk minable resource at Bruner. However, some deep drilling is planned to explore for a Ken Snyder or Bullfrog type deposit.

Phase II would focus on follow up of any favorable results from Phase I.

Total estimated expenditures for completion of Phase I are $200,000. Phase II expenditures and activities will be contingent on results from Phase I.



North

0 10 20 30 40 60
Miles

0 20 40 60 80 100
Kilometers

Scale 1:3,600,000

● Selected Nevada Gold Deposits

CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada

Project Location Map
Figure 1

Maps after Desert Ventures Inc.

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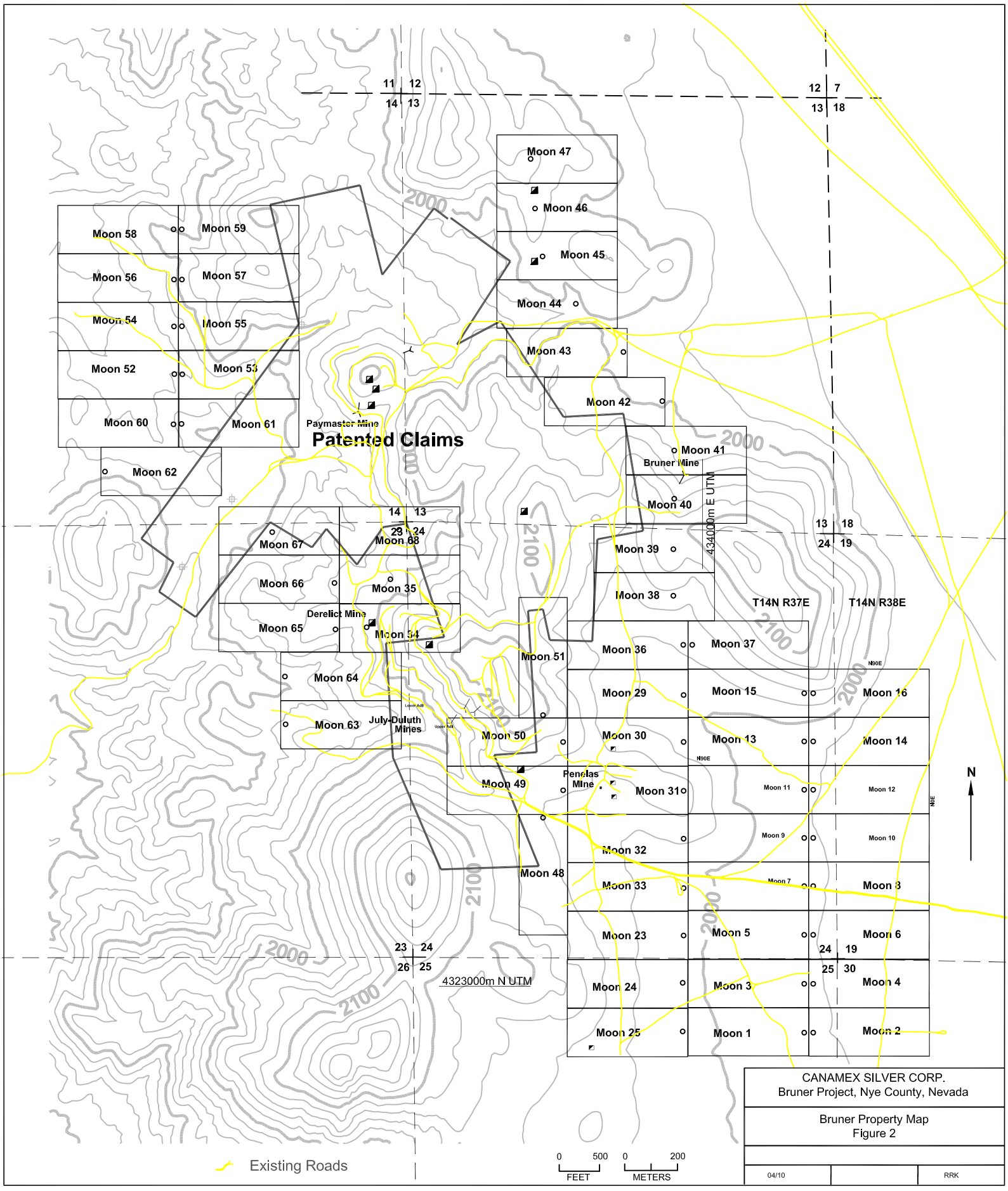
Moon 47
Moon 46
Moon 45
Moon 44
Moon 43
Moon 42
Moon 58
Moon 59
Moon 56
Moon 57
Moon 54
Moon 55
Moon 52
Moon 53
Moon 60
Moon 61
Moon 62
Paymaster Mine
Patented Claims
Moon 41
Bruner Mine
Moon 40
Moon 39
Moon 38
Moon 67
Moon 68
Moon 66
Moon 35
Moon 65
Derelict Mine
Moon 34
Moon 64
Moon 63
July-Duluth Mines
Moon 51
Moon 50
Moon 49
Moon 48
Moon 36
Moon 37
Moon 29
Moon 15
Moon 16
Moon 30
Moon 13
Moon 14
Penelas Mine
Moon 31
Moon 11
Moon 12
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Moon 9
Moon 10
Moon 33
Moon 7
Moon 8
Moon 23
Moon 5
Moon 6
Moon 24
Moon 3
Moon 4
Moon 25
Moon 1
Moon 2
T14N R37E
T14N R38E
11 12
14 13
12 7
13 18
14 13
23 24
24 19
13 18
24 19
25 30
23 24
26 25
4323000m N UTM
434000m E UTM
2000
2100
N90E
N
Existing Roads
0 500
FEET
0 200
METERS
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Bruner Property Map
Figure 2
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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report is done at the request of Canamex Silver Corp. This is a geological report being submitted as part of a 'change of business transaction'. The author here relies heavily on summaries and descriptions by earlier workers. Work of Ken Brook (2004) and John Schilling (1991) is particularly relied upon and utilized for much of the current document, especially the historic summaries. More recent data, particularly from Patriot Gold's activities, were provided by MinQuest, Inc. Additionally, the author visited the property for two days in April 2010 in order to draw his own conclusions on the validity of the previous descriptions.

The current report is prepared in a format consistent with NI43-101 summary reports. Although reference is made to historic resource calculations and estimates at the Bruner project, none of these historic resource estimates meet NI43-101 standards and are not presented here as such. The Author, Paul D. Noland, of Elko, Nevada, is a consulting geologist independent of Canamex. Mr. Noland is a certified professional geologist (CPG) by virtue of certification through American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG), and is a 'Qualified Person' (QP) by definitions within NI43-101.

American units of measure are utilized throughout this report: 'oz/ton' is ounces gold per ton, and ppb is parts per billion, (1000 ppb equals 1 gram). All dollar figures are US dollars (USD).

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The current author has relied upon summaries and reports done by numerous past workers on the Bruner property, all noted in the References section. Most notable are Brook (2002) and Schilling (1991). Historic drill data and all Patriot geologic mapping, sampling and drill data were made available to the author by MinQuest.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Bruner property is located in central Nevada at the northern end of the Paradise Range about 130 miles east-southeast of Reno and 25 miles north-northeast of Gabbs in Nye County, Figure 1. The property comprises 26 patented claims and two patented mill sites covering approximately 560 acres and 59 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 1180 acres in sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 of T. 14 N., R. 37 E., and section 19 of T. 14 N., R 38 E. MDBM. The mill sites are in section 12, T. 13 N., R. 37 E. The patented and unpatented claims form a contiguous block, Figure 2. A complete listing of the claims is included in Appendix A. The unpatented claims are currently valid until September 1, 2010.

An annual filing of a "Notice of Intent to Hold" along with payments to the Bureau of Land Management and annual payments to Nye County must be made for each claim to keep the claims in good standing. Currently in Nevada, BLM annual fees are $140 per claim. State and county fees are $10.50 per year, per claim. The patented claims require the annual payment of property taxes to Nye County.

Prior to the option by Canamex, the property was controlled by Patriot Gold Corp, a Nevada Corporation and Public U.S. Junior Exploration Company registered on the OTC Bulletin Board Exchange. Patriot acquired the unpatented claims in an option agreement with MinQuest Inc., a private Nevada corporation that retains a 3% NSR royalty on the property.

Canamex, through Patriot, controls the patented claims via an Option to Purchase agreement with American International Ventures Inc., a Delaware Corporation and public company registered on the OTC Bulletin Board Exchange. Canamex, through Patriot, can earn a 100% interest in the Property exercisable as follows:

(a) The Optionee (Patriot) paid the sum of $30,000 USD to the Optionor by way of cash on April 1st, 2009;

(b) On or before December 15th, 2009 the Optionee paid $35,000 USD to the Optionor;

(c) On or before December 15th, 2010 the Optionee paying $40,000 U.S to the Optionor;

(d) On or before December 15th, 2011, the Optionee paying $45,000 USD to the Optionor;

(e) On or before December 15th, 2012, the Optionee paying $50,000 USD to the Optionor; and

(f) On or before December 15th, 2013, the Optionee paying $55,000 USD to the Optionor.

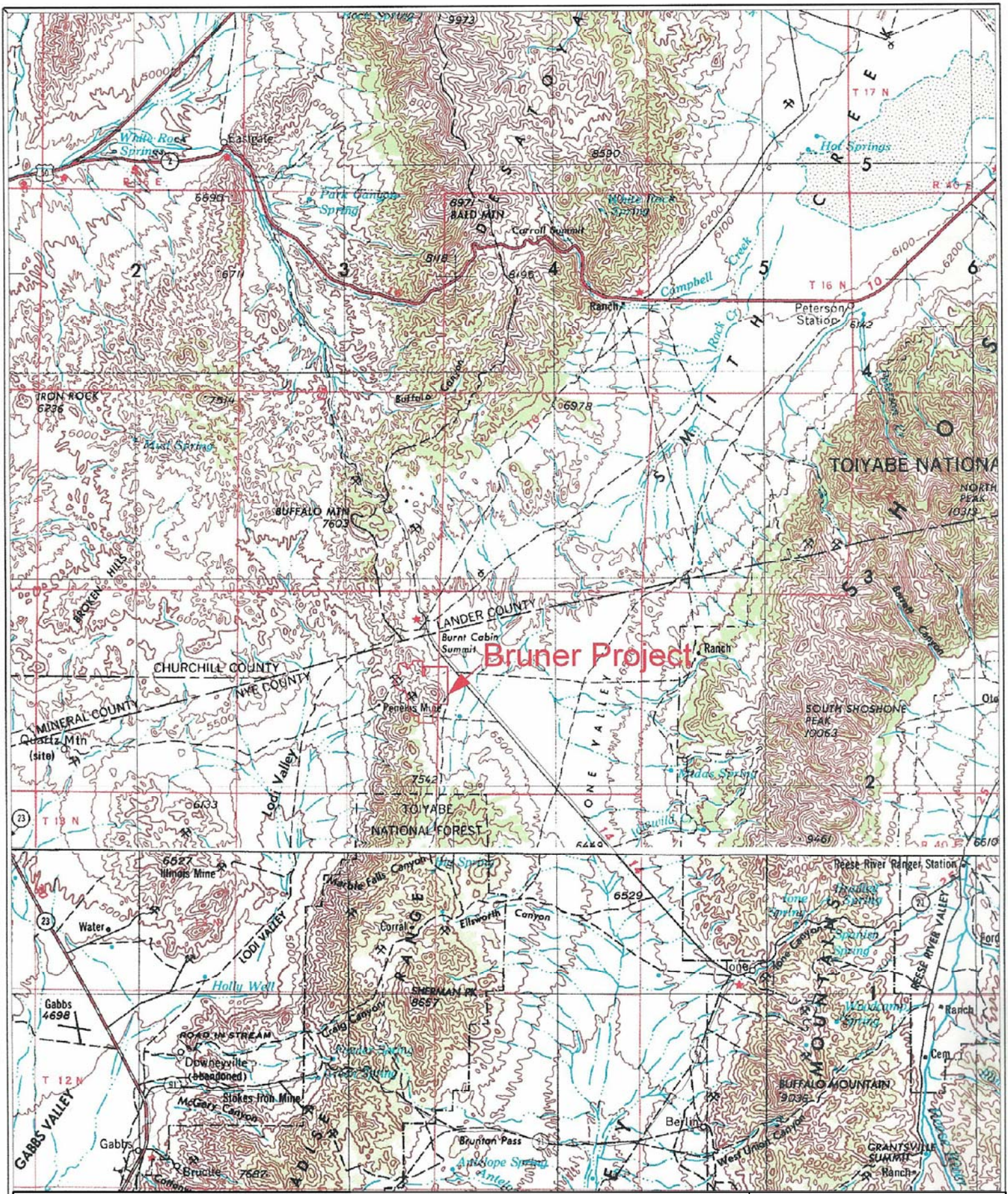
(g) On or before December 15th, 2014, the Optionee paying $60,000 USD to the Optionor; and

(h) On or before December 15th, 2015 Optionee paying $1,185,000 USD to the Optionor.

American International Ventures (the Optionor) receives a 1.5% NSR royalty on any production on the patented claims. One percent of the 1.5% royalty can be purchased by Patriot for $500,000 USD.

Patriot Gold has kept all of the claims in good standing, and spent approximately $210,000 (USD) in the past three year period.

The unpatented claims occur on Federal Government land administered by the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Claims are cornered and staked in accordance with Nevada and BLM regulations. A check of the property shows that Patriot has reclaimed all of its drill sites. Any exploration work, which creates surface disturbance on the property is subject to BLM rules and regulations. A “Notice of Intent to Operate” and the required reclamation bond must be filed with the BLM for surface disturbances under five acres. BLM approval of the Notice must be obtained before any surface disturbance takes place. Surface disturbances on private land (patented claims) are regulated by the State of Nevada through its Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (NDEP). As with the BLM, NDEP allows up to 5 acres of disturbance under a minimal 'notice' and reclamation bond. Exploration and mining disturbances on private land which exceed 5 acres require an 'Exploration and Reclamation Plan' as well as a reclamation bond. There is an extensive system of access roads and close spaced drilling roads on the resource



CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada

Property Access Map
Figure 3

Map after Desert Ventures Inc.

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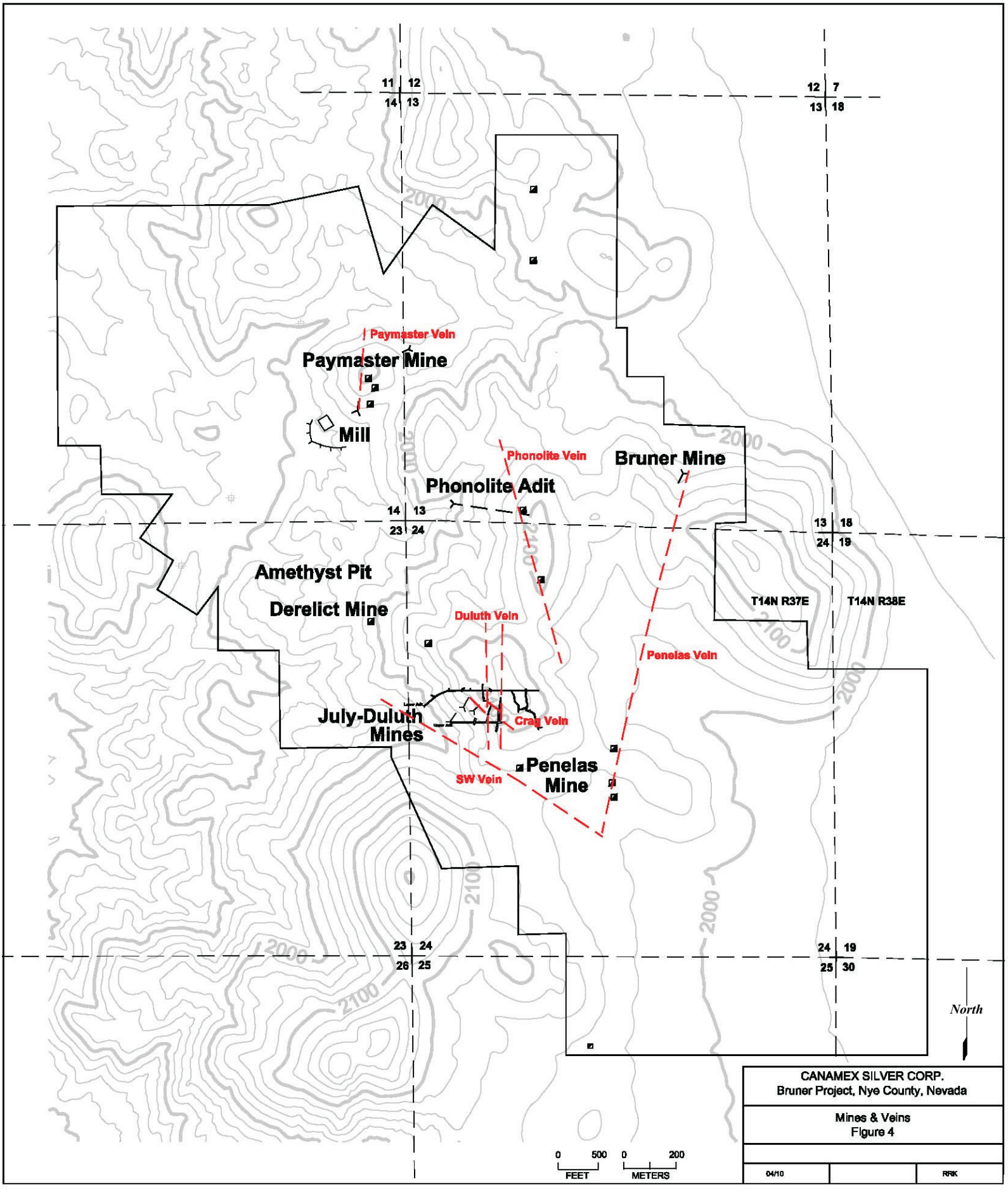
11 12
14 13
12 7
13 18
Paymaster Vein
Paymaster Mine
Mill
Phonolite Vein
Bruner Mine
Phonolite Adit
14 13
23 24
13 18
24 19
Amethyst Pit
Derelict Mine
T14N R37E
T14N R38E
Duluth Vein
Penelas Vein
July-Duluth Mines
Craig Vein
SW Vein
Penelas Mine
23 24
26 25
24 19
25 30
2000
2100
North
0 500
FEET
0 200
METERS
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Mines & Veins
Figure 4
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area of the patented claims. These roads were done before NDEP passed stricter regulations regarding reclamation on private land. These roads can remain unclaimed indefinitely.

Canamex is obligated to keep the unpatented claims current by filing appropriate notices and paying annual fees to the BLM and Nye County, Nevada. In addition, Canamex must pay Nye County , Nevada annual property taxes on the patented mining claims.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The property is accessed from Gabbs by traveling north on Nevada state highway 361 for approximately 3.5 miles, turning right onto the Burnt Cabin Summit road, a county-maintained gravel road, and traveling northeast about 12 miles and turning right onto a two-track road which leads 3.5 miles into the property, Figure 3. This road crosses the Paradise Range and connects on the east side of the range with the county-maintained gravel road going from Austin to Ione. There is only minor vegetation consisting of sagebrush and other shrubs and grasses native to the high desert environment on most of the lower and western side of the property. In the higher elevations and on the east side of the property there are locally dense groves of pinion and juniper trees.

The Bruner area, at an elevation of 5,000 to 7,000 feet, has a climate characterized by warm, dry summers with intermittent thunderstorms and cold relatively dry winters. Ranges are variably covered with snow during parts of the winter, and occasional heavy storms can deposit as much as two feet of snow on the property. Precipitation is generally less than 15-inches per year.

Very basic services are available most of the time in Gabbs. Hawthorne is 60 miles to the southwest and Fallon is 65 miles to the northwest, and both of these towns can provide a full range of services. Mining and exploration can be accomplished virtually year-round with only occasional interruptions due to snow in the winter and muddy roads in the spring. Open-pit, magnesite mines in Gabbs operate 365 days a year. The closest electric transmission lines are in Gabbs, and water would be obtained through wells developed on the property. Because of the number of operating mines within 100 miles of the project, there is a pool of trained mining personnel in the region. Mining and exploration work is a significant economic factor in the region, and new projects are generally favorably received.

The property occurs in the Basin and Range physiographic province comprising a series of northerly-trending, broad, flat basins divided by steep, fault-bounded mountain ranges. Surface water drainage is via typically seasonal streams and creeks to the nearest basin.

6.0 HISTORY

Gold was initially discovered in the Bruner District in 1906 when surface showings of gold teluride were found at the Paymaster mine (Kral, 1951). Total production from the district is approximately 55,587 gold-equivalent ounces from 99,625 tons of ore grading 0.56 oz Au-equivalent/ton

(Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1984). Schilling (1991) has compiled a detailed history of the district's development, which can be summarized into six periods of exploration and mining activity.

- 1906 - 1915 discovery and numerous small mines operating;
- 1915 - 1925 district consolidated by Kansas City - Nevada Consolidated Mines Co
- 1926 - 1942 period of major production;
- 1948 - 1949 small scale mining by lessors;
- 1978 - 1998 open pit mining and in-situ leaching by J. Wilson
- 1998 - 2004 mapping, sampling, drilling, geophysical surveys by various mining companies.
- 2005 - 2009 mapping, drilling, geophysical surveys and sampling (surface and UG) by Patriot Gold

The history of the district can best be given with: (a) brief descriptions of work on the individual mines; and then (b) a chronological account of more recent exploration work. The following description of pre-2005 activities at Bruner is taken from a summary report by Brook (2004), who summarized earlier work by Schilling (1991), Dennis (1995) and White (1990). Summary of post-2005 work at Bruner were taken from Patriot and Minquest internal reports, provided by Minquest (Kern 2009). The locations of the principal workings on the property are shown on Figure 4.

Paymaster

The Paymaster mine was discovered in 1906, and was purchased by the Kansas City - Nevada Consolidated Mines Co. in 1915. The mine is developed by a 375-foot shaft with 2,000 feet of workings on three levels. Values were mainly above the first (125-ft) level in a poorly defined zone requiring careful selective mining. A wire-wrapped, wooden water line was brought in to serve the nearby town site of Phonolite and the 50 ton-per-day Paymaster mill. Kral (1951) states that building the mill "was apparently unjustified as no recorded production is shown for the company" and that "little or no work has been done since about 1923." In 1978, Jesse R. Wilson purchased much of the district, and developed Paymaster hill into an in-situ, cyanide-leach operation, capable of producing 2 oz gold/day. A 0.04% sodium cyanide solution was poured on benches and down oblique drill holes and allowed to percolate through the fractured, gold-bearing rhyolite. The pregnant solution was collected in the old workings and was pumped from the old shaft to an activated-carbon tower which stripped the gold and silver. The cyanide content of the solution was regenerated and then pumped back through the mine workings. Wilson also assembled a 300-ton cyanide mill which from 1980 to 1986 was used to treat open-pit ore from the Paymaster as well as ore from the "Amethyst Pit". Only incomplete production records exist for the in situ operation and open-pit ore. In 1988 Miramar Mining Corporation leased the district from Mr. Wilson and entered into a series of joint ventures with other mining companies to explore the district. In 2003, Miramar received recognition from the state of Nevada's Division of Environmental Protection for its work in cleaning up the Paymaster site. Environmental consultants hired by Newmont Exploration have examined the Paymaster workings and found no detectable traces of Cyanide in the air and acceptable levels in the water. No activities with the potential for environmental degradation have been carried out at the Paymaster since these studies were conducted.

Phonolite

The Phonolite mine is about a half mile southeast of the Paymaster. The workings include the 1,000-ft, east-west Phonolite adit, several shafts, and other workings. In some reports and maps the Phonolite adit is referred to as the Bruner mine. The Bruner mine is shown in Figure 4 and is east of the Phonolite adit. Garside (1981) lists the Bruner and Phonolite as separate, adjacent mines as does the U.S. Geological Survey topographic map for the area. Quin (1990) calls it the "Bruner Prospect".

Duluth et al

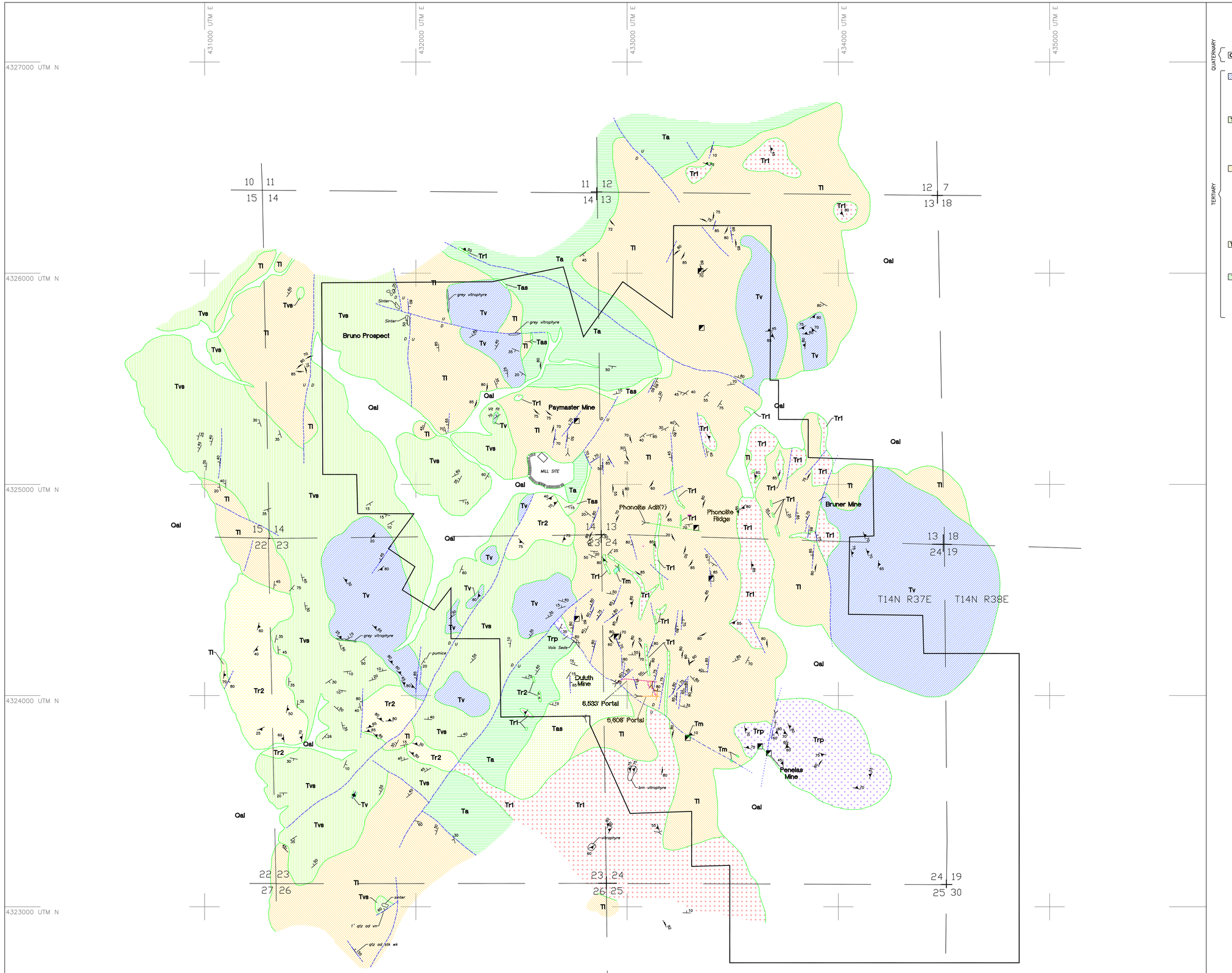
The Duluth, Black Mule, Ole Peterson, Golden Eagle, July Lode workings are south-southwest of the Phonolite adit on the west flank and crest of the range. Exploration and development began in about 1906 by the Golden Eagle Mining and Milling Company. From 1936 - 1944, the mine yielded $70,000 in gold and some silver. From 1980 to 1986, Jesse Wilson mined the July vein; mostly by open pit methods at the Amethyst pit, but also to a limited extent underground; the ore was milled at his mill on the Paymaster. No production records were kept. The mine is developed by the Lower and Upper adits and has over 1,000 feet of workings, stopes, and three (Hagarth, Crag, and White) shafts. The main ore zone occurs in a chimney-like, 8 x 14 foot ore shoot which has been mined from the main workings up to the surface.

Penelas

The Penelas Mine is in the southeast part of the district on the east flank of the range. Initial discovery of the ore shoot was reported in 1923, but significant production did not begin until 1935. From 1931 to 1942 the mine was operated by the Penelas Mining Co., and the ore was exhausted by 1941. According to U.S. Bureau of Mines statistics the Penelas has produced the following:

Table 1 - Penelas Mine Production

Year	Tons	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)
1935	183	517.81	3,437
1936	12,821	3,932.51	16,877
1937	15,945	4,707.00	28,209
1938	17,477	5,585.00	16,679
1939	18,069	6,347.00	13,883
1940	10,550	3,366.00	22,161
1941	5,000	1,506.00	18,079
1942	71	37.00	411
Total	**80,116**	**25,998**	**119,736**
Average grade oz/ton		0.321	1.476



Explanation

Lithology

Volcanic Rocks

QUATERNARY

Qal ALLUVIUM

TERTIARY

Tv DACITE FLOW AND VENT FACIES PLUG
Purple–grey, locally vesicular flow and shallow intrusive rocks, flow banded, microcrystalline groundmass with sparce, <2mm biotite and plagioclase phenocrysts

Tvs VOLCANICLASTIC SEDIMENTARY AND VITRIC PYROCLASTIC ROCKS
Glassy, air–fall tuffs and volcaniclastic rocks, includes some poorly welded lithic tuffs and vitrophyres, also includes silicified epiclastic rocks and local siliceous sinters

Tl BIOTITLE LATITE CRYSTAL TUFF
Grey, welded ash–flow tuffs of latite to quartz latite composition, with characteristic 4–5mm books of biotite composing 2–5% of the rock, pervasive quartz adularia alteration in the central portion of the Bruner district. There are some interstratified lithic tuffs of the same composition which contain rounded pebble to boulder sized lithic fragments.

Tas TUFFACEOUS SEDIMENTARY ROCKS
Light green to chalk white, fisslie, tuffaceous sediments of highly variable thickness, sometimes absent.

Ta ANDESITE FLOW
Dark green–grey, porphyritic flows, approximately 35% phenocrysts (plagioclase, hornblende; pyroxene) in a microcrystalline groundmass. Plagioclase is cloudy and ranges in size from .1–1cm.

Intrusive Rocks

Tm MAFIC DIKES
Fine–grained, dark grey, basaltic andesite

Tr2 VITRIC FLOW DOME
Light tan to brown grey, glassy flow–domes and vitrophyre, rare fine–grained biotite phenocrysts, local chalcedonic silicification.

Tr1 BIOTITE FELDSPAR FLOW–DOME
Light grey, fine–grained flow–domes and dikes, flow banded with sparce <2mm biotite and plagioclase phenocrysts.

Trp RHYOLITE QUARTZ PORPHYRY
Light tan–grey, flow–domes and dikes, flow banded, 2–3% embayed quartz phenocrysts with lesser sanidine and plagioclase, locally silicified and cut by quartz–adularia veins and veinlets.

Symbols

- FAULT – dashed where inferred, dotted where buried
- CONTACT – dashed where inferred
- STRIKE AND DIP OF BEDDING
- STRIKE AND DIP OF FOLIATION
- STRIKE AND DIP OF FRACTURE SET
- MINE SHAFT
- ADIT
- MINE DUMP
- SILICIFIED ZONE
- FRACT W/EVIDENCE OF FAULTING (SLICKENSIDES)
- BRECCIA
- DULUTH WORKINGS
- 6,608' LEVEL
- 6,533' LEVEL

North

0 500 1000
Scale in Feet

CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada

Geology
Figure 5

Mapping by Newmont Mining

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The ore occurred in two, north-striking, east-dipping veins. The workings include the 1,000-ft, 73^{o} inclined Penelas shaft and 4,000 feet of workings on nine levels spaced 100 feet apart. The 6th, 7th and 8th levels were the most productive, and no ore was found below the 900-foot level. The vein zone was reported to be 55 feet-wide on the 700-foot level. Newmont attempted to re-enter the workings in 1990 and was able to get only to the 250-foot level.

Essentially all of Patriots drilling from 2005-2008 (21 RCR holes totaling 10,465 feet)was completed within the Penelas zone and the pediment east of the Penelas.

Derelict

The Derelict mine is northwest of the Duluth and just to the west of the Amethyst pit. The property consisted of two claims, and the workings include a steeply inclined, 300-foot shaft. There is no recorded production, although shipments reportedly were made in 1939.

Bruno Prospect

The Bruno prospect is northwest of the Paymaster Mine. There are several pits, short adits, and shafts exploring a hot spring sinter on the property. In 1987, Inspiration Gold, Inc. and Callahan Mining Corp. entered into a joint venture to explore the area by conducting:

- Geologic mapping at a scale of 1 in.= 200 ft.;
- Sampling (83 rock chip & 10 soil);
- Eleven reverse-circulation drill holes totaling 2,960 ft.

Apparently no significant gold values were found.

Jesse Wilson Activity

In 1978 Jesse Wilson, a Reno area contractor, purchased the Paymaster and other properties to consolidate the district under one owner. His primary activity was an in-situ leach operation at the Paymaster and attempting an open-pit mining operation at the Amethyst pit.

Since 1978, many companies have looked at the Bruner District, and those exploration programs for which data are available are described.

Morrison Knudsen - 1979

MK drilled 9 core-holes, totaling 1,509 feet, in the Derelict area Holes 79-1 to 79-5 and 79-7 to 79-8 were vertical holes, 79-10 and 79-12 were inclined 45° and drilled N65°E. All the holes were geologically logged; five holes were "not analyzed; three contained no ore-grade intercepts; and holes 79-5 and 79-8 contained intercepts of +0.01 Au oz/ton. All of the old dumps were sampled, but assays were not completed, and the drill data were not turned over to the owners because MK was not paid for their work (Schilling, 1991).

Lucky Chance Mining - 1981 - 82

This company did geologic mapping and sampling on the Duluth mine and possibly expanded the upper workings to accommodate trackless mining equipment. The company reportedly went bankrupt, and no records of their activity have been found.

Superior Oil - 1983

The Reno office of Superior Oil conducted detailed geologic mapping of the surface and underground workings and channel sampled most of the accessible underground workings. Superior was not able to conclude a deal with Mr. Wilson for the property and no further action was taken (Cohen, 1983).

Kennecott Corporation - 1983

Kennecott drilled 15 reverse-circulation holes (BRU-l to -15), totaling 6,630 feet. It is reported by Mrs. Wilson that Kennecott was negotiating to acquire the property while they were conducting the drill program. When negotiations broke down, they abandoned the property and no further information was passed on. Miramar was later able to acquire drill logs and assay data which match the hole numbers and footage of the Kennecott holes.

Miramar Mining Corporation - 1988 - 1991

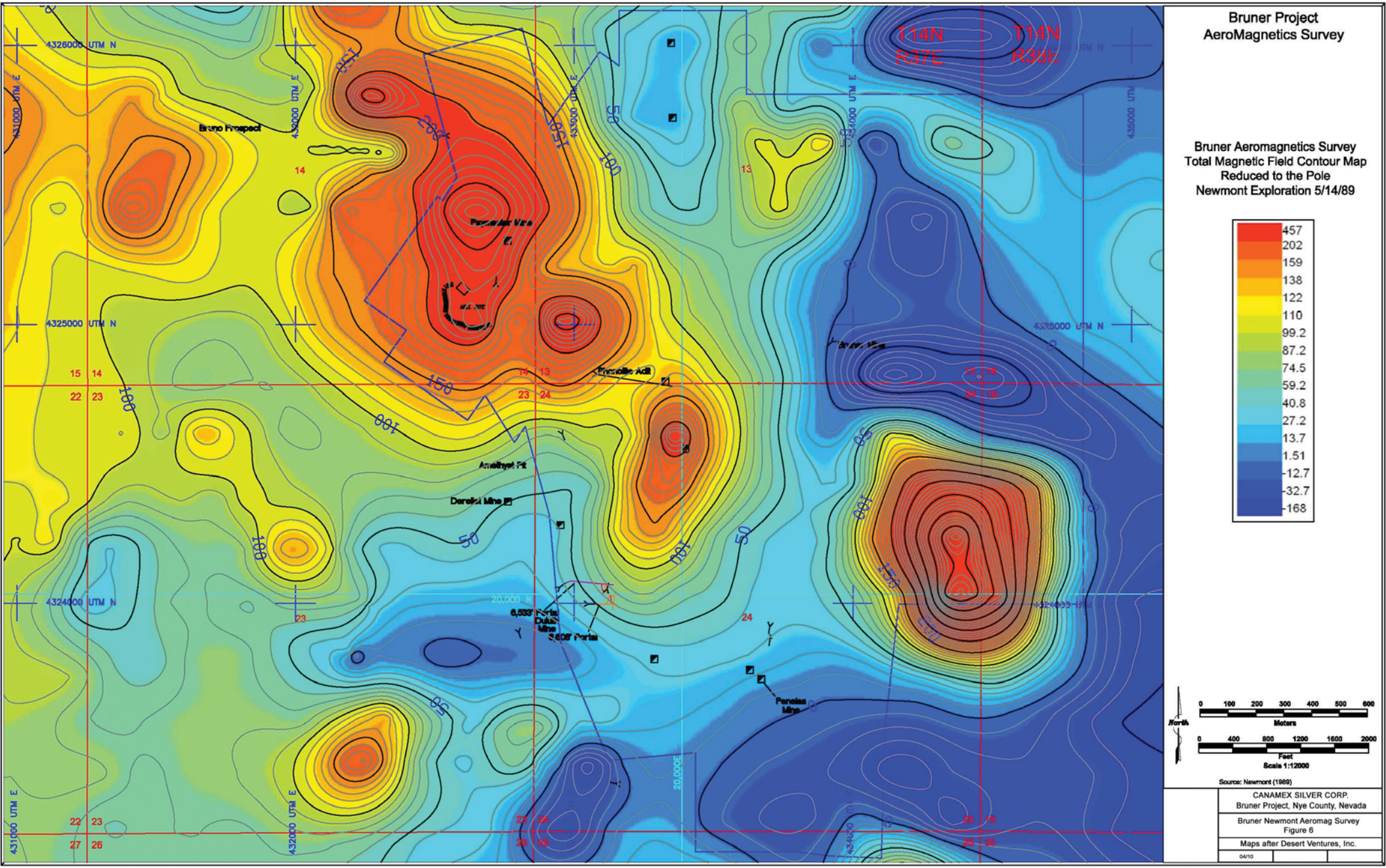
Miramar entered into a lease in 1988 and purchased the property from Mr. Wilson in 1991. They entered into a series of joint ventures with other companies as listed below for the exploration and development of the property.

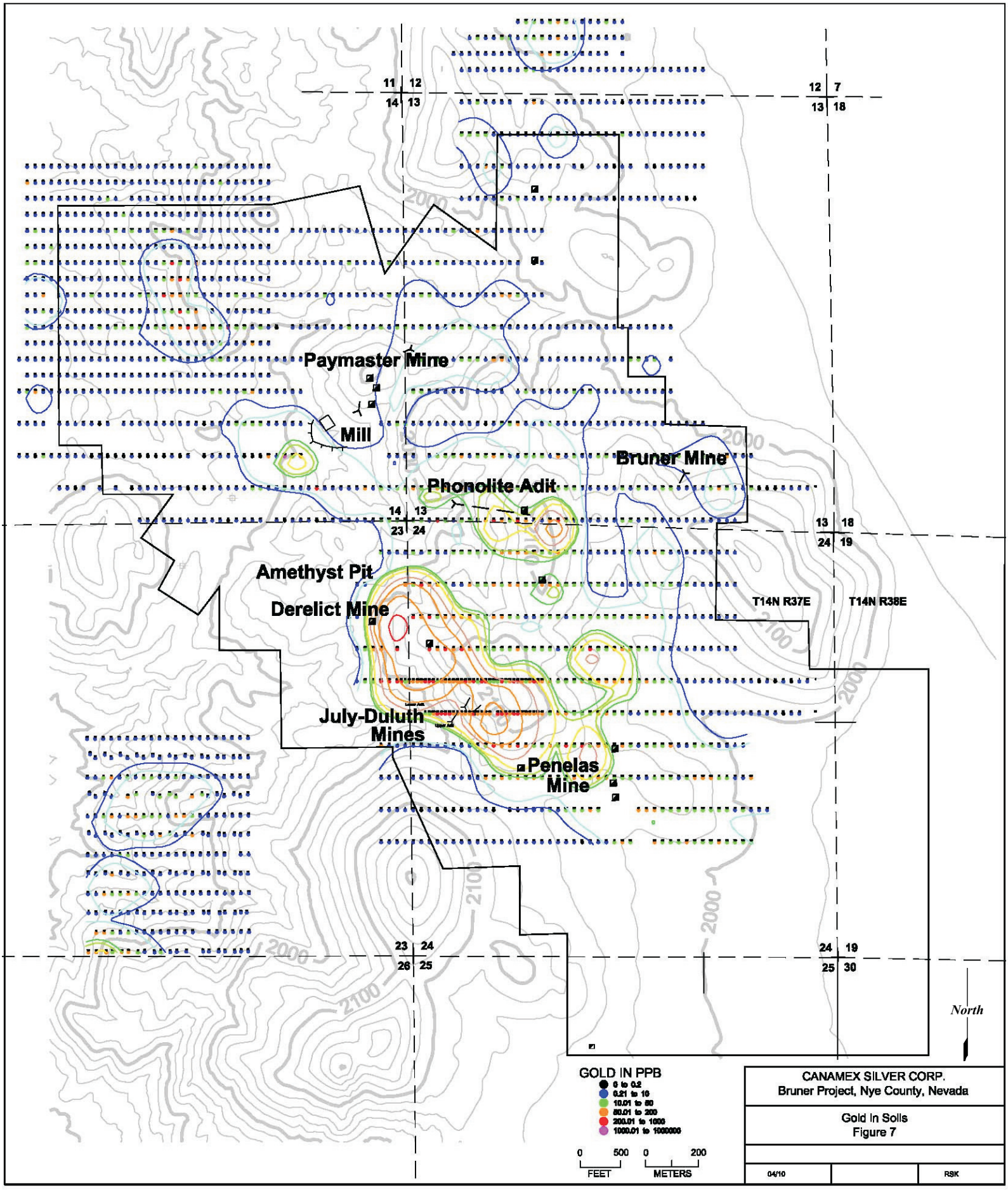
Glamis Gold Exploration- 1988

Glamis drilled 29 air-track holes totaling l, 733 feet. Eighteen holes PM-l to 18 were on Paymaster hill, and eleven holes, Jul-1 to 11 were over the July and Duluth workings. Nearly vertical, mineralized, shear zones up to 70 feet wide were encountered which contained narrow, high-grade, 0.1 to 0.2 Au oz/ton, brecciated zones within the wider zones of 0.01 Au oz/ton. Gray's (1988) report on the Glamis drilling along with a drill hole location map was located, but the individual drill hole assays were not found. Gray recommended Glamis take no further action, and the property was returned to Miramar.

Newmont Exploration Ltd. - 1988 - 1990

In December 1988, Newmont signed an agreement with Miramar to explore the Bruner property: Newmont conducted an extensive exploration program which included mapping, sampling, geophysics and drilling. The entire district was mapped at 1 inch equals 500 feet, Figure 5, and the Duluth area was mapped at 1 inch equals 200 feet. A separate alteration overlay map was prepared which confirmed that gold anomalies detected in the soil survey correspond to areas of pervasive potassic alteration.


Bruner Project
AeroMagnetics Survey
Bruner Aeromagnetics Survey
Total Magnetic Field Contour Map
Reduced to the Pole
Newmont Exploration 5/14/89
457
202
159
138
122
110
99.2
87.2
74.5
59.2
40.8
27.2
13.7
1.51
-12.7
-32.7
-168
T14N R37E
T14N R38E
Bruno Prospect
Amethyst Pit
Derelict Mine
Peneles Mine
4326000 UTM N
4325000 UTM N
4324000 UTM N
431000 UTM E
432000 UTM E
435000 UTM E
North
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meters
0 400 800 1200 1600 2000
Feet
Scale 1:12000
Source: Newmont (1989)
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Bruner Newmont Aeromag Survey
Figure 6
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10


Paymaster Mine
Mill
Bruner Mine
Phonolite Adit
Amethyst Pit
Derelict Mine
July-Duluth Mines
Penelas Mine
T14N R37E
T14N R38E
11 12
14 13
12 7
13 18
14 13
23 24
13 18
24 19
23 24
26 25
24 19
25 30
2000
2100
North
GOLD IN PPB
0 to 0.2
0.21 to 10
10.01 to 50
50.01 to 200
200.01 to 1000
1000.01 to 1000000
0 500 0 200
FEET METERS
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Gold In Soils
Figure 7
04/10
RSK

- **Geophysics**: A helicopter-borne magnetic survey was made of the district, Figure 6. Later, detailed, ground-magnetic surveys were done in areas of specific interest. The results of the survey showed major north and northwest structural trends were distinguishable in a contoured plot of the total field data (Patriot Gold later retained Fritz Geophysics to reinterpret the results of these surveys). The mineralized north-trending structural zone that hosts the Penelas and Duluth deposits is readily identifiable as a linear magnetic low. Similar magnetic linears were also found on the pediment area to the east of the property. A ground radiometric survey was also made to confirm many of the alteration patterns defined by field mapping. The survey also suggests that alteration in the South Phonolite target area might be more extensive than previously recognized.

- **Geochemistry**: Rock chip samples were collected from altered outcrops throughout the property. A grid soil survey was completed on 100 foot centers and 400 foot line-spacing, Figure 7. Results show a 2,000' by 800', northwest-trending gold anomaly with values greater than 100 ppb. This anomaly occurs over the Duluth mine and extends towards the Penelas mine. Maps showing Au in rock and soil sample assay results for Ag, As, Sb and Hg are in Appendix B.

- **Assay Kennecott Drill Holes**: Newmont re-assayed and re-logged all the available cuttings left on site by Kennecott from their 15-hole drill program in 1983. Assay results were very similar to those obtained by Kennecott. Newmont re-numbered the holes as BRU #1 - BRU #15. Appendix C contains the drill collar location of all project drill holes and all intervals containing greater than 0.03 oz Au/ton.

- **Drilling**: In 1989, Newmont drilled 13 reverse-circulation holes on the property, BRU16 - 28 totaling 7,245'. Most of these holes were drilled on patented claims and targeted the extensions of the north-trending structures in the Duluth mine area. With the exception of some holes outside the present property boundary, all holes are shown on Figure 8, and the co-ordinates of all drill holes and all intervals greater than 0.03 Au oz/ton are listed in Appendix C. The 1990 drill program comprised 61 holes totaling 28,698', and was designed to test the following targets:

    - Paymaster: A structural zone on the northwest flank of Paymaster hill, which was sampled underground and contained over 0.10 Au oz/ton in three ten foot chip samples;
    - Duluth: A 2,500' by 1,000' northwest-trending Au soil anomaly over the Duluth mine workings;
    - North Penelas: A 600' by 800' Au soil anomaly along the north margin of a rhyolite quartz porphyry flow-dome;
    - South Phonolite: A 2,000' long Au soil anomaly along the axis of the north-trending ridge south of the Phonolite shaft;
    - Southeast Pediment: The projected extension of the north-trending zone of Penelas mineralization under alluvial cover;
    - Feeder zones under the Duluth workings.

Many of the completed drill holes intersected zones of low-grade gold mineralization with occasional short intervals of 0.1 to 1 Au oz/ton in silicified breccia zones in rhyolite. The deep hole under the Duluth was not completed. Significant intercepts are listed in Table 3.

- **Underground mapping and sampling**: The 1,600 feet of workings in both levels of the Duluth mine were mapped sampled in 1989. One hundred sixty four chip samples, one to ten feet in length, were taken along the back, perpendicular to the structural grain. Of these samples 85 returned assays greater than 0.010 Au oz/ton, and 24 samples returned assays greater than 0.050 Au oz/ton. Duluth geology and sample maps are included in Appendix D. Mapping and sampling was completed in the Penelas mine, but due to poor ground conditions, only a small portion of the first and second level workings near the shaft were accessible. On the first two levels production was along a north-trending structure dipping 70^{o} to the east. Penelas geology and sample maps are included in Appendix E. The Phonolite adit was also mapped and sampled during December 1990, and geology and sample maps are included in Appendix F. The Paymaster Mine was mapped, and the areas around the stopes were sampled. The predominant rock type encountered in the mine is latite crystal tuff, and some of the volcaniclastic sediments at the base of the latite tuff section are found in the central part of the workings.

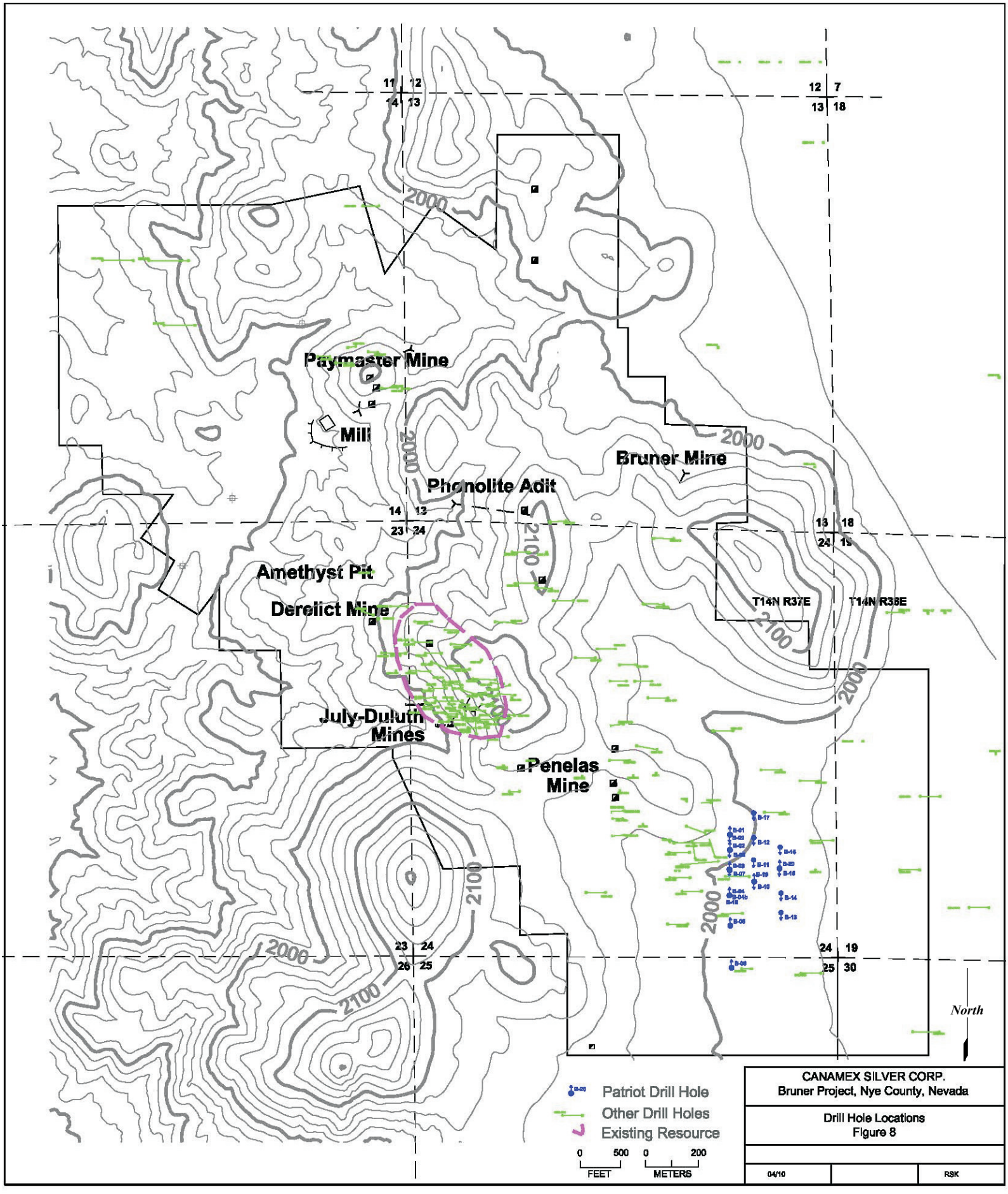
- **Environmental**: Ed Jucevic, a Reno mining consultant, was hired by Newmont in 1989 to examine the Paymaster mine workings and give his assessment of any potential safety hazards remaining from the past cyanide leaching operations. No detectable HCN gas was found in the mine workings using two separate instruments: a Dereagor tube and an Interscan 1280 electronic continuous flow gas analyzer. An analysis by High Desert Laboratories of sump water in the mine returned a value of 0.23 ppm for weak acid dissociable (WAD) cyanide. The maximum WAD cyanide recommended for drinking water is 0.2 ppm.

- **Resource calculation**: Newmont calculated a preliminary resource estimate for the Duluth area (Figure 8), and the results of their work are shown in Table 2 in the History section of this report. (It is noted here that none of these early resource estimations were intended to be, nor or they presented here as, NI43-101 compliant.)Due to the erratic nature of the mineralization and the perceived limited size potential of the Duluth resource, Newmont terminated their agreement with Miramar in February of 1991.

Miramar Mining Corporation - 1991 - 2002

In an effort to increase the potential for discovering bulk tonnage deposits, Miramar undertook a number of exploration activities in and around the Bruner District. These included a regional bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG) stream sediment sampling program, a study of LANDSAT imagery, a review of the geophysical data, additional RC drilling, additional resource calculations, and several consultants reviewing the project data.

A BLEG stream sediment sampling survey covered the area from five miles south of Penelas to five miles north of Bruner. Seven drainage basins with anomalous gold in BLEG samples, but with no known surface mineralization, were identified by the survey. In 1994, additional BLEG and


Paymaster Mine
Mill
Phonolite Adit
Bruner Mine
Amethyst Pit
Derelict Mine
July-Duluth Mines
Penelas Mine
T14N R37E
T14N R38E
2000
2100
11 12
14 13
12 7
13 18
14 13
23 24
13 18
24 19
23 24
26 25
24 19
25 30
North
Patriot Drill Hole
Other Drill Holes
Existing Resource
0 500 0 200
FEET METERS
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Drill Hole Locations
Figure 8
04/10
RSK

outcrop sampling was done in the Bruner area, and an area southwest of the district, called Bruner West was recommended for further work. No additional data for the Bruner West area has been found.

Schilling (1991) did a resource calculation, which is included in the Mineral Resource Estimation section of this report, and he interpreted LANDSAT and U.S.G.S. aerial photography concluding that:

- There are four parallel, northwest-trending structures passing through the project area.
- Northeast-trending faults create recognizable offsets in both the topography and the northwest faults.
- There are several generations and scales of circular features which may be caldera-related.

In 1991, Frontier Geosciences Inc. reviewed the geophysical data supplied by Newmont and concluded the strong northeasterly trending magnetic linear that bisects the property is part of a regional trend in excess of 50 km in length (Candy, 1991).

In 1992, Miramar drilled 17 RC holes totaling 3,595 feet to comply with assessment work requirements for the claims, but did not assay the samples.

Viceroy Precious Metals Inc., and Olympic Mining Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Miramar in November, 1992. They became interested in the property because of its volcanic host rock and other similarities to their Castle Mountain mine south of Las Vegas. Their 1993 exploration program included property-wide reconnaissance and assaying of the drill samples from Miramar's 1992 drilling program.

The Viceroy-Miramar 1992 phase one drilling program consisted of 15 RC drill holes totaling 6,220 feet. Significant gold intercepts are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Sixty eight line-miles of ground magnetic data were collected by Quantech Consulting, Inc. on the pediment to the east of the district in an attempt to identify the source of hydrothermal breccia float found along the roads. Results of the survey showed several magnetic lows along the east margin of the Paradise range fault block.

Thirteen RC holes, totaling 4,970 feet, were drilled in a phase-two program on the pediment area searching for the source of the breccia, but were unsuccessful. The breccia was determined to have fallen off of trucks hauling ore out of the Bruner District. Two holes were drilled to test the gold intercepts in BRU-85 and BRU-105.
Viceroy withdrew from the joint venture after the 1993 field season, concluding there was little potential for developing an ore body under the pediment east of the district.

In 1994, Miramar retained Don White to review the results of exploration activities and to propose additional work if warranted. He recommended a reconnaissance sampling program which extended well beyond the Bruner District and is not relevant to this report. In 1995 Michael Dennis, a Reno consultant, undertook a compilation of all of the data generated to date on the project and generated the following:

- Revised cross sections with all drill holes included;

- Consolidation of all geochemical data onto a topographic base map;
- An accurate topographic base map for the project;
- Conversion of drill hole locations based on the Newmont 20,000N/20,000E local grid to UTM coordinates (there is still considerable variation in stated coordinates and actual drill hole locations in the field).

In 1998, Miramar retained Nevada Gold Exploration Inc. to review the existing project data, further digitize existing data and to seek high grade targets on the project, (Tullar, 1999). Tullar noted that almost all of the holes drilled on the project were designed to test for low-grade, open-pittable mineralization and did not actively seek to intersect vein structures at depth. He used an "average drill hole depth" from the Penelas and other areas to show that most of the holes were not deep enough to reach the elevation of the Penelas ore zone, Figure 9. He also noted that at Newmont's Ken Snyder mine, almost all of the historic workings were well above the elevation of the main vein ore zone, Figure 9. A $200,000, ten-hole, reverse-circulation drill program was proposed to test the Penelas and Penelas-east vein targets. Hole depths were 500 to 1,700 feet-deep and would test approximately 1,600 feet of strike length.

American International Ventures - 2002 - 2004

In July of 2002, American International Ventures , Inc., purchased the property from Miramar. AIVN was required to maintain the property in good standing for at least one full assessment year and pay a 2% net Smelter Return royalty on production from the property Prior to AIVN's purchase of the property, Miramar was closing down its Reno operation and a tremendous amount of project data was discarded. AIVN did obtain most of the basic geology maps and assay data for the project, but none of the chip trays were available.

- **Drilling**; In 2004, AIVN conducted a six-hole core drilling program under the supervision of Ken Brook to test some of Newmont's high-grade intercepts in the Duluth area. This was only the second core drilling program for the property, and it provided a detailed look at some relatively small mineralization features, such as veins and fracture coatings, which would be hard to detect in RC cuttings. Hole location data is given in Table 5, and a brief description of the holes follows.

- **182-04** - This hole terminated at 60-feet when it entered an open stope from the Duluth workings. The interval 47.9' - 52.3', just before the stope, contained 0.172 Au oz/ton. The host rock is a tan, fine-grained, rhyolite breccia dike containing 1/4" to 1" angular fragments of older rocks (mostly volcanics but possibly some pre-tertiary basement) and 3 - 5 % disseminated, oxidized pyrite casts.

- **183-04** - Drilled to test the down-dip extension of the Notch (Crag?) vein exposed on the hill above the collar. There is a rhyolite breccia dike from 101' to 104' which contains 0.04 Au oz/ton. A second interval from 142' to 146.9' also contains a rhyolite breccia dike (RBD) and averages 0.07 Au oz/ton. Interestingly, this hole has a very anomalous , 0.6 to 1.6 ppm, Selenium content, with the 1.6ppm being in the upper RBD.

- **184-04** - Drilled to test a plus 1 oz Au interval encountered in BRU-27. From 59.7' to 62.5' averaged 0.335 Au oz/ton. The mineralized interval is a young, fault breccia zone with abundant manganese oxide and clay gouge. Some of the fragments in the gouge zone show HBX textures. There is also an intensely bleached, clay-altered zone below the mineralized interval suggesting that the structure was a major channel for hydrothermal fluids.

- **185-04** - This hole encountered scattered zones of greater than or equal to 0.001 to 0.01 Au oz/ton. The bottom of the hole stopped in 0.032 Au oz/ton suggesting it might be approaching a mineralized structure.

Patriot Gold Corporation 2005-2009

Patriot drilled a total of 21 drill holes totaling 10,645 feet between 2005 and 2009. Results of this drilling are summarized below in Table 6. All of these holes were drilled in the pediment in the southeast quadrant of the property (Figure 8). Until recently, this was the only ground controlled by Patriot.

Patriot's drill program initially targeted the possible southeast extension of gold mineralization intersected in historic drill holes located just to the northwest (see Figure 8). The immediate target was high-grade gold bearing structures. Although this program had some success including 5 feet at 0.975 oz/ton in hole B-04, there appeared to be little continuity to the mineralization. What soon became apparent was the significant intercepts of +0.01 oz/ton gold intercepts in most of the holes hosted by altered ash flow tuff.

Later holes were drilled deeper to test thicker sections of the tuff. The most significant holes include 60 feet averaging 0.015 oz/ton gold in B-17 and 25 feet at 0.052 oz/ton gold in B-20. All +0.01 oz/ton gold results are shown in Table 6 below.

As can be seen from the summary in Table 7, the Patriot drill program met with a measure of success in both delineating extensions of higher grade structures, and detecting nearly ubiquitous anomalous.

Ground magnetic geophysical surveys and CSMAT surveys conducted and interpreted by Fritz (Figure 14) suggest these structures may be detected under cover of alluvium or younger volcanic cover, and that they appear to extend much deeper than any drilling to date at Bruner.

Historic Resource Estimates

Presented below are historic, non-NI 43-101 compliant resources for the Bruner project as reported by Dobak (Newmont, 1989) and Schilling (1991). These historic resource estimates utilized all available historic data, most of which was not NI 43-101 compliant. However, the current author has reviewed the same historic data and finds no reason to suspect its validity.

Table 2 - Historic Resource Calculations

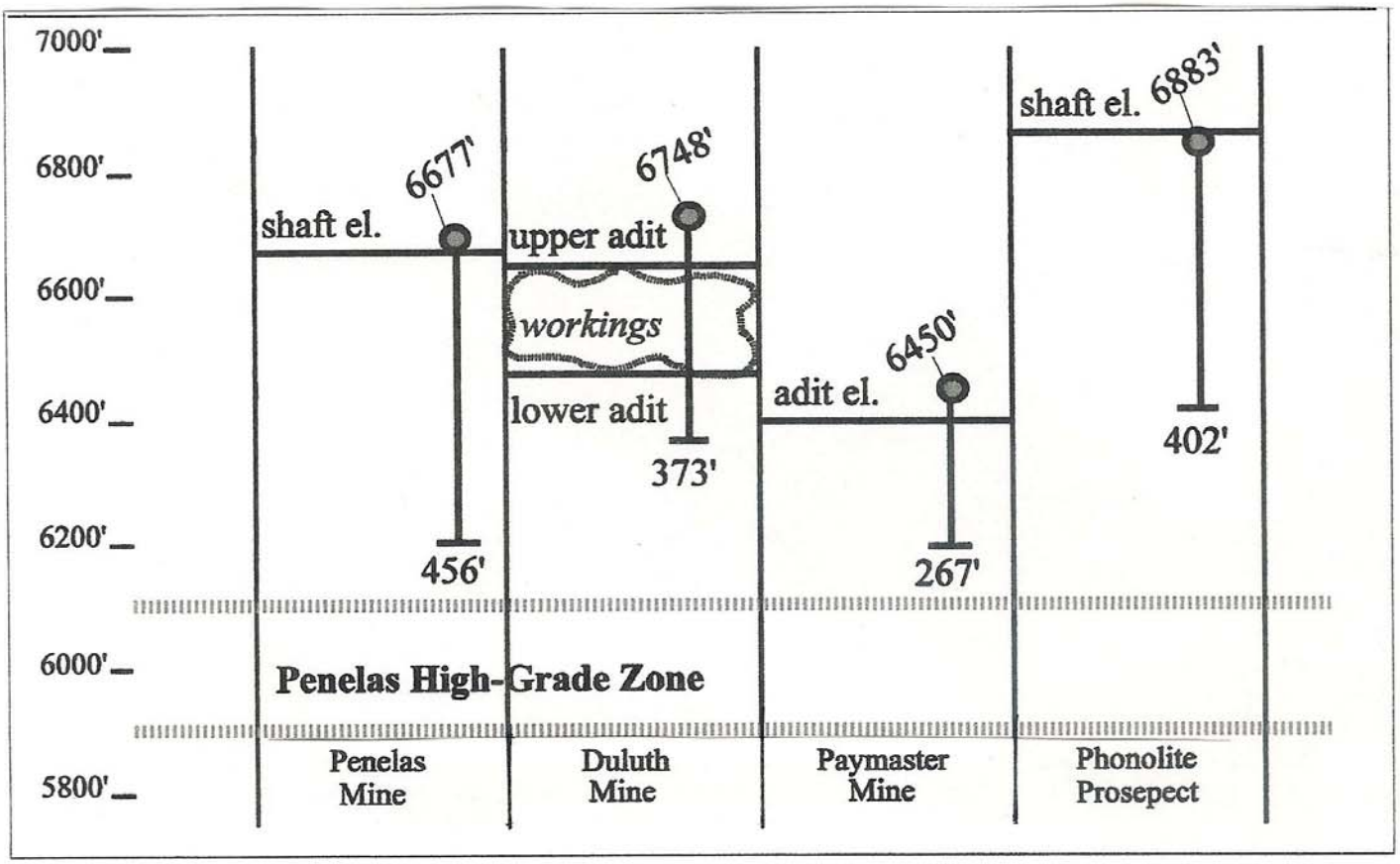
Author	Affiliation	Category	Tons	Au oz/ton	Ounces	Strip ratio
P. Dobak, (Newmont,1989)	Newmont	Inferred	2,227,907	0.025	55,548	1.4 : 1
J. Schilling, 1991	Consultant	Resource	14,988,317	0.026	383,114	Not determined

Newmont geologist Dobak (Newmont, 1989)calculated a resource estimate for the Duluth area using assay data from 12 holes located on four E-W cross sections. The gold grade used in his calculation is the weighted average of 120-feet of continuous chip samples taken perpendicular to the Duluth structure in the Duluth underground workings. Newmont felt that drilling on 100-foot centers would be required to confirm this resource. Due to the erratic nature of the mineralization and the limited size potential of the Duluth resource, Newmont terminated their agreement with Miramar in February of 1991.

Schilling, 1991 plotted all surface, underground and drill hole assay data on 19 cross-sections and extrapolated the mineralized zones along strike and down dip. The sections were 100-feet apart and used 37 drill holes. The cross sections on the following page, Figure 13, are from Schilling's report and give some indication of the data density used in the calculations. Schilling stated that the term "resource" was used to indicate a mineralized area without consideration of the economic viability of the mineralization.

The resource categories reported below by Dobak and Schilling do not meet current NI 43-101 standards or CIM definitions of 'Inferred' or 'Indicated' mineral resource. The categories stated in the Table 7 above are those of the historic authors, and are not intended to represent current, NI 43-101 resources of any definition or standard.

A 'qualified person' has not done sufficient work to classify these historic estimates as current mineral resources. Canamex is not reporting or representing these historic estimates as current mineral resources or reserves. Consequently, none of these historic 'resource estimates' or 'calculations' should be relied upon as NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates by the standards or definitions of NI 43-101 or CIM.



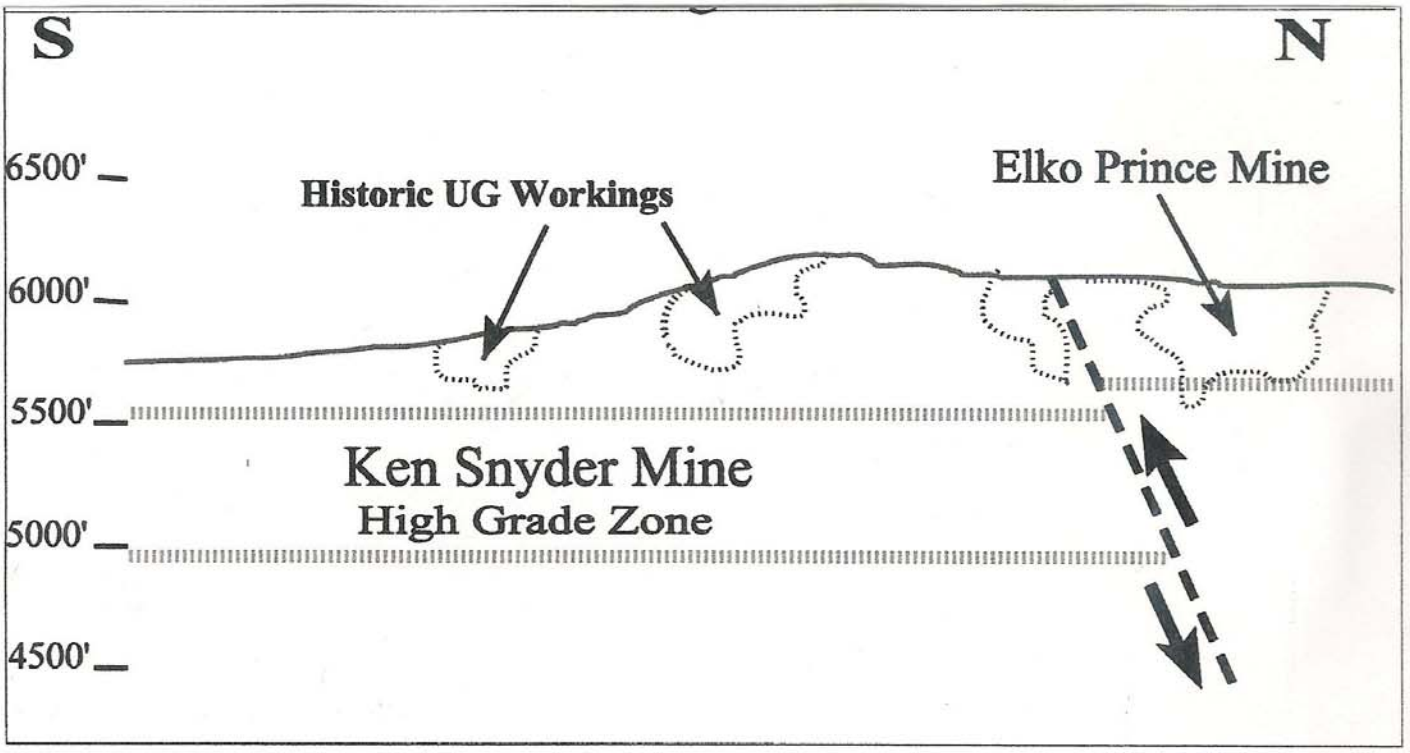


Figure 9, Tullar (1999) Bruner and Ken Snyder cross sections

Project Expenditure Compilation

Ken Brook (2004) reviewed all of the available data on previous activity and compiled a list of the exploration work done and an estimate of its cost. (Expenditure estimates for the work done in the early 1900's were estimated in 1910 dollars, and are probably 10% of today's costs.) Brook estimated that total exploration and development expenditures prior to AIVN to be $2,700,000. AIVN spent an estimated $125,000 on the project. After AIVN, Patriot Gold spent a total of approximately $500,000 at the Bruner property. Most of this expenditure was for drilling. Total historic expenditures at Bruner now exceed $3.3 million.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The geologic setting of this portion of central Nevada is characterized by north-south trending mountain ranges, which are the result of several major structural events including Tertiary volcanism and extensional tectonism. The property is located at the northern end of the Paradise Range, a generally east-tilted fault block composed of Tertiary volcanic rocks unconformably overlying folded and thrust-faulted Permian and Mesozoic rocks. These basement rocks consist of greenstone, volcaniclastic rocks, carbonate strata and minor clastic units and are exposed several miles south and southeast of the Bruner District. Plutonic rocks cut the Permian and Mesozoic section and range in composition from granite to gabbro (Kleinhampl and Ziony, 1984).

Property Geology

The following discussion of property geology is taken largely from Steve Quin's July 1990 Summary Report and Don White's 1990 Project Report.

The Bruner District lies in the center of the northwest-striking Fallon-Manhattan Mineral Belt, which includes several gold-silver deposits including Round Mountain and Bell Mountain. KIeinhampl and Ziony (1984) conclude that the property area is underlain by a complex package of Tertiary rhyolitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks. Oligocene to earliest Miocene bedded tuff, tuffaceous sediments and welded tuff represent the oldest rocks in the district and are intruded by dominantly silicic domes, plugs and irregularly shaped bodies of igneous rock. A sample of biotite from volcanic rocks in the area has been dated at 19.3 Ma by K-Ar analysis.

Stratigraphy

Newmont separated the volcanic rocks in the Bruner District into two groups:

- Flows, tuffs, and volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks ranging from andesite to quartz latite in composition;
- Intrusive flow-dome complexes.

The units described are shown on the project geology map, Figure 5. The oldest rocks exposed in the district are porphyritic andesite flows (Ta), which have undergone regional propyllitic alteration.

These rocks contain approximately 35% phenocrysts in a green-grey microcrystalline groundmass. The phenocryst assemblage consists of 0.1 - 1.0 cm, cloudy plagioclase altered to clays and calcite, and 0.1 - 0.5 cm, hornblende phenocrysts altered to hematite and chlorite. Light green, fine-grained, fissile, tuffaceous sediments of highly variable thicknesses sometimes overlie the andesite section.

Stratigraphically above the andesite flows is a sequence of crystal tuffs (TI) ranging from latite to quartz latite in composition. These rocks contain 2-3% biotite and both plagioclase and K-feldspar phenocrysts. Lithic tuffs within the crystal tuff sequence contain rounded lithic fragments one-inch to one-foot in diameter. The latite crystal tuff' groundmass is pervasively altered in the central portion of the district and has been replaced by fine-grained quartz and adularia. Fractures are filled with limonite, drusy quartz, and quartz-adularia phenocryst overgrowth veinlets. Gold in surface sampling and drilling was interpreted by Newmont to be associated with this quartz-adularia alteration.

Volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks, silicified epiclastic rocks, and vitric pyroclastic rocks (Tvs) unconformably overlie both the andesite flows and the latite crystal tuff. These rocks are both interstratified with, and cross-cut by vent-facies, vitric, dacite flows (Tv). The dacite flows are spherulitic, contain fine-grain biotite, and generally exhibit a purple-brown hematite staining. They are predominantly unaltered and post-date the quartz-adularia alteration in the older units.

The volcanic sequence is cut by at least two generations of intrusive rocks. A rhyolite porphyry flow dome (Trp) crops out north of the Penelas shaft and at the Derelict mine. It is locally silicified and cut by numerous quartz-adularia veins and veinlets. Younger biotite-feldspar flow domes (Tr-1) form dikes and plugs that generally strike to the north and northwest. The biotite-feldspar intrusive rocks exhibit only weak argillic alteration and cross-cut quartz-adularia alteration throughout the district.

Structure

The Bruner project is on the eastern side of Nevada's well known Walker Lane. This northwest-trending, feature is a structurally disturbed zone reaching from Las Vegas to north of Reno. It marks an abrupt physiographic change from the typical north-northeast-trending, fault-bounded mountain ranges lying to the east, and a terrain of more heterogeneous topographic fabric to the west. The prominent northwest-trending structural fabric of the Walker Lane in the Walker Lake area is clearly visible in the satellite image shown in Figure 10. The Walker lane exhibits several structural domains including northwest-striking, dextral strike-slip faults, east-northeast striking sinistral strike-slip faults, normal faults, and low-angle detachment faults (Stewart, 1992).

The project geology map, Figure 5, shows a well developed set of northwest-trending faults which are displaced by a younger set of northeast-trending faults. The Crag vein is part of the WNW-trending fault system which is locally well mineralized. Less obvious from the map are the $N10^{o}W$ to $N10^{o}E$ trending zones of silicified, mineralized, brecciated rhyolite including the Penelas, Bruner, Duluth, July, Derelict and Paymaster zones.

There are several circular features around the Bruner District which can be seen on satellite imagery and some aerial photographs. Schilling (1991) and others have postulated that the features may be related to calderas. Kleinhampl and Ziony (1984) state a small volcanic center is clearly coincident with the Bruner District, and the center may be southeast of a larger center in Churchill County. There is also a prominent set of concentric structural features approximately 1.5 miles in diameter on the pediment one mile north of the Bruner mine workings.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Most previous work on the property has been designed around a geologic model which predicts that significant gold values are restricted to structurally controlled zones, and that the Penelas ore zone was controlled by structure and elevation. Many of the drilling and geologic interpretations by earlier workers add credence to this high-grade vein model at Bruner. The high-grade vein model requires the gold-bearing, hydrothermal fluids to be restricted to major structural conduits such as faults and associated fracture and breccia zones, so that the gold values can be concentrated in a small volume of rock. Where appropriate temperature and pressure conditions for gold deposition occur, the metal precipitates from the solution. High-grade vein deposits usually show clear evidence, such as banded mineralization, for multiple pulses of mineralizing fluids. Brook (2002) compiled the common characteristics of Nevada's deep, high-grade, gold deposits, and the four key characteristics are given below.

- In deep vein deposits, the primary ore control is typically a major, regional-scale fault zone. In important Nevada districts, the two principal directions for these mineralized faults are N10–20 West, and N45-70 West. The NNW trend is associated with Middle Miocene age mineralization (14 – 15MY), and the WNW trend is associated with Eocene-Oligocene age mineralization (28 – 30 MY).

- Smaller, district-scale faults are typically the most common secondary ore control feature and generally tend to have a NE trend. Some deposits are associated with anticlines, which serve to pond mineralizing fluids. Because the ore deposits are vein controlled, the importance of adjacent lithology is greatly diminished.

- Most of the gold ore zones in known districts range in depth from 450 to 1000 feet below the surface, and the surface expression of the mineralization is typically subtle or non existent. Often there is mild alteration along the surface trace of the primary structure with anomalous values in As, Sb, and Hg. Gold values, if present, are commonly are very low; 10’s to 100’s of ppb, although higher gold grades do occur.

- Descriptions of the deep ore zones typically reference silicification, sulfidation, baritization, carbonate dissolution, brecciation and argillization of dikes.

Buchanan Model

The characteristics listed by Brook are an expansion of the well known, epithermal vein model presented by Buchanan (1981). Further refinement of the epithermal vein system model is provided by Morrison (1995) who correlates observed quartz textures with metal zones in the Buchanan

model, Figure 12. Within the broader context of the epithermal vein model, there are precious metal mines which display some or most of the anticipated model characteristics depending on the age of mineralization, type of host rocks and level of erosion. Newmont's Ken Snyder Mine at Midas, Nevada is hosted in similar aged volcanic rocks, had a very similar early mining history, and had many of the exploration challenges now found at the Bruner. Because of these and other similarities the Ken Snyder mine has been one viable exploration model of the Bruner district.

Ken Snyder Mine

Early mining in the Midas District focused on discontinuous stringers and pods of gold in silicified fault zones. Emmons (1910), the noted U.S.G.S. geologist visited the district in 1908, and the following description of the ore deposits is drawn from his work. The deposits are veins and sheeted zones located along faults in rhyolite. Typically the ore zone is a few inches of high-grade, iron-stained, siliceous ore occurring along slip planes. In places the surrounding country rock is shattered and seamed with veinlets and cavities of drusy of quartz carrying gold. In the St. Paul mine, silver-bearing sulphides and pyrite occur in banded ribbons alternating with quartz parallel to the walls of the vein. There has been post-mineral movement along some of the vein-faults and the ore is ground into a gouge containing well-rounded fragments of quartz. The Gold Crown, Rex and Midas mines explore a N67^{o}W-striking, 65^{o} north-dipping zone of shattered rhyolite for a distance of about 3,000 feet.

What is important to note is the ore zones were small, discontinuous and were predominantly silicified breccia zones in rhyolite. It was not until Ken Snyder of Franco-Nevada drilled under the old workings that the real "vein" ore zone was discovered. Goldstrand and Schmidt's (2000) paper on the Ken Snyder mine has brought forth a great deal of previously unknown data about the mine. The following description of the mine is taken from the abstract of their paper. Host rocks in the district are a mid-Miocene, bimodal assemblage of felsic tuff, sediments and gabbro sills and dikes. Hydrothermal alteration is widespread over an area measuring 1.5 miles by 5 miles elongated in a north-south direction. Vein mineralogy consists of a gangue of banded quartz, calcite and adularia. Ore minerals occur as discrete bands consisting of silver selenides, electrum and gold. Wallrock alteration is primarily propyllitic. Preliminary fluid inclusion data from quartz and adularia indicate an average temperature of 240^{o}C and low salinities. An argon age date from adularia in the Colorado Grande vein was 15.23 Ma. Mineable reserves have been identified on seven veins, and ore on the Colorado Grande vein has a strike length of 6,500 feet and a vertical range of 1,700 feet. Significant ore-grade material ***and well-developed veins*** do not occur above an elevation of 5,700 feet. This blind vein top is thought to represent the upper limits of a boiling zone. According to the Newmont 2003 annual report, the mine has reserves of 3,400,000 tons at a gold-equivalent grade of 0.58 oz/ton. In 2003 the mine produced 219,000 ounces of gold and 2,600,000 ounces of silver.

Round Mountain Model

The suggested presence of volcanic calderas across and adjacent to the Bruner district dictate that the 'Round Mountain' model of epithermal gold mineralization be considered as a viable alternative to the 'High Grade Vein' model found at Ken Snyder. The Round Mountain mine is situated in a caldera setting in Tertiary age volcanic rocks in Nye Conty, Nevada some 50 miles southeast of the

Bruner project. Mineralization there is characterized as vein, sheated quartz veinlets and disseminated controlled gold. Round Mountain geologist characterize three types of ore: 1. structurally controlled, 2. disseminated, and 3. combinations of 1 and 2 (Hanson 2006). Gold-bearing quartz stockworks/sheeted veins often become so pervasive that much of the resource may be mined as bulk-tonnage, open pit disseminated material. This is true even though the volcanic host rock between stockwork veins and veinlets often appears unaltered and unmineralized. This same tightly controlled structural setting is evident in the mineralized areas at Bruner.

Exploitation of the 'Round Mountain' model at Bruner would require drill testing for stockwork controlled or disseminated mineralization peripheral to or below the obvious structurally controlled zones detected to date. Additionally, a 'Round Mountain-Caldera' model would suggest potential higher grade 'feeder' veins at depth, similar to the 'high grade vein' model described above. The primary difference in the two models would be the genesis of the targeted structures containing such high grade feeders. If the 'Round Mountain', caldera model is to be the primary driving force in exploration, then the known breccias and structures at Bruner must be interpreted in the framework of a caldera setting. It should be determined if these structures are radial fractures within the central part of a circular caldera, or if they are more likely 'ring fractures' on the periphery of a caldera margin. Round Mountain is interpreted as occurring along the periphery (ring) of a buried caldera (Hanson, 2006). A carefully coordinated mapping, interpretation and drilling program may enable a final determination of the genesis of Bruner mineralization.

9.0 MINERALIZATION

Hydrothermal activity in the Bruner District produced widespread argillic alteration and zones of weak to strong silicification in Tertiary age volcanic flows, ash flow tuffs and reworked tuffaceous sediments. Mapping by Newmont identified a northwest-trending area of hydrothermal alteration approximately three miles long and over one mile wide. Within the altered area are more intensely altered quartz-adularia zones hosting the old mine workings. Newmont drill logs note intense argillic alteration to depths of 500 - 600-feet over a horizontal distance of greater than 1,000 feet in the area of the Duluth mine. Oxidation extended to depths greater than 600-feet.

Underground Sampling

Precious metal mineralization at Bruner is typically associated with faults and breccia zones. All of the historic workings explore northerly to WNW-trending, steeply dipping, iron and manganese oxide-stained breccia zones having varying degrees of silicification and only rarely containing actual quartz vein material. Brief descriptions of mineralization found in the principal workings on the project are given below.

Duluth-July: The mine workings are concentrated along three, nearly-parallel, north-trending structures dipping 65^{o} to 75^{o} to the west. The ore zone has been drifted on for approximately 300-feet. Samples of the ore zone assay up to 0.50 Au oz/ton, with occasional wall rock assays of 0.01 Au oz/ton. In the upper level of the Duluth workings, there is the northwest-trending Crag vein

Bruner Project Landsat Image

North

0 2 4 6 8 12
Miles

0 4 8 12 16 20
Kilometers

Scale 1:750,000

• Selected Nevada Deposits

CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada

Walker Lane and Selected Deposits
Figure 10

Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.

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between the northerly-trending July and Duluth veins. A geology map and sample location and assay map of the Duluth-July workings are in Appendix D.

Penelas: Ore at Penelas was confined to a zone 150-feet in strike length between levels 6 and 8. Gold grades diminished rapidly by the 9th level. Newmont was able to access only the first and second level of these workings, and the geology and sample location maps are in Appendix E.

Phonolite: Newmont's sampling of the Phonolite workings did not detect any gold values greater than 0.01 Au oz/ton. Geology and sample location maps are in Appendix F.

Paymaster: The area of historic production extends along a northerly-trending, east-dipping structure for approximately 300-feet. Silicified breccia and crushed quartz-adularia vein material occur over widths of 6 inches to 3 feet within this structure with gold grades up to 1 oz/ton. Quartz-adularia alteration in the hanging wall and foot wall grades to propyllitic alteration within tens of feet. This vein appears to be offset by a northeast-trending structural zone located under the northwest flank of Paymaster Hill. Geology and sample location maps are in Appendix G.

Surface Sampling

Newmont and others have collected several hundred rock chip samples across the property, Appendix B. Higher gold values are found in the Duluth and Paymaster areas, and there are areas of anomalous gold outside of the main district. Silver in rock chip samples generally follows the distribution of gold. Arsenic is weakly anomalous over the Duluth, Phonolite Ridge, and Paymaster areas. In addition, a widespread, low level arsenic anomaly is centered on the hill located 3,000 feet northeast of the Paymaster prospect. This area is also weakly anomalous in antimony. Mercury in rock chips is very low and limited to a few anomalous samples around the Penelas and Bruno sites.

Newmont also conducted an extensive soil sampling program over the entire district. In view of the more systematic approach and broader coverage, assay maps for gold, silver, arsenic, antimony and mercury are plotted on topographic base maps and included in Figure 7 and Appendix B. In addition to the roughly 3,000 by 1,000-foot area of greater than 100 ppb gold from the Derelict to the Penelas area, three other zones of soil gold anomalies are apparent, Appendix B. Several soil samples between Phonolite Ridge and Paymaster yielded values in excess of 100 ppb. On the western side of the grid, several anomalous samples are associated with the eastern bounding fault of the Bruno graben. Several weakly anomalous samples on the northeast edge of the grid are associated with a felsic flow dome which intrudes into latite crystal tuff. Rock chip samples collected in the vicinity were negative.

Silver in soil samples displays a similar distribution as gold in the main district with the northwest trending anomaly extending for 4,000 feet from the Derelict mine to the Penelas mine, Appendix B. A weak silver anomaly is coincident with the gold anomaly in the graben structure around the Bruno prospect. The mineralized zone outlined by gold in soils on the northeast end of the Newmont grid is not reflected in the silver in soils data.

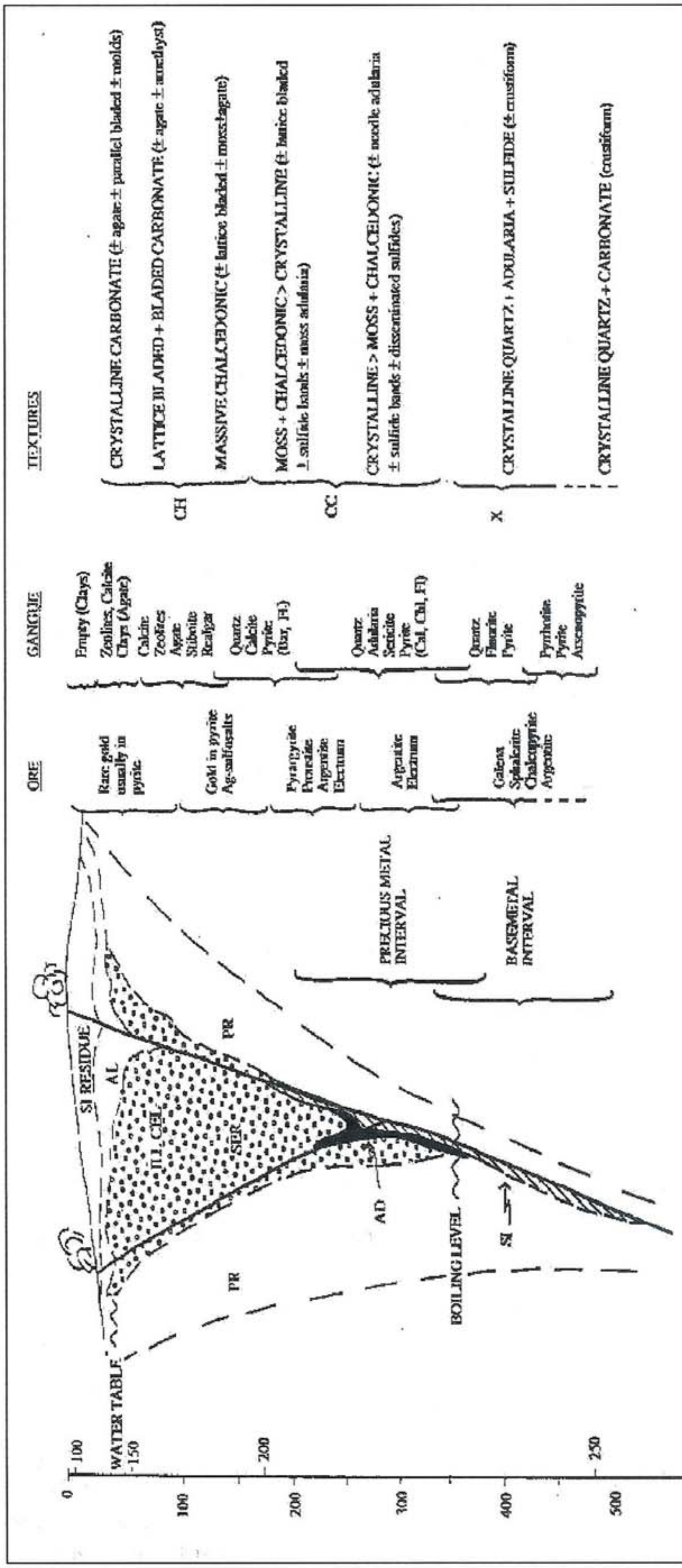

Fig.1: Scale model for zoning of textures, alteration, ore and gangue mineralogy in a typical boiling zone epithermal vein. Based on the model of Buchanan (1981) with temperature reflecting the level for boiling, under hydrostatic conditions of a fluid containing 2.84% NaCl. Alteration zones PR = propylitic; SI = Silica; AD = Adularia; ILL = Illite; SER = Sericite; CEL = Celadonite; AL = Alunite-kaolinite pyrite. See Buchanan (1981) for details.Capital letters in texture column refer to super zones: CH = Chalcedonic; CC = Crustiform-Colloform; X = Crystalline.

Source: Morrison (1995)

Buchanan - Morrison
Epithermal Vein Model

CANAMEX SILVER CORP. Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada	
Buchanan Vein Model Figure 12	
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.	
04/10	

Arsenic data show an anomaly on the northwest edge of the Newmont grid within the Bruno graben, Appendix B. Antimony is anomalous within the Bruno graben and to the west of Paymaster . (Appendix B). Mercury in soils shows a depletion over the main Duluth area, increasing in tenor to the north and northwest forming large anomalies in the Bruno graben area and on the northeast edge of the grid, Appendix B.

10.0 EXPLORATION

Most recent exploration efforts were conducted by Patriot Gold in 2005-2008. Patriot's work consisted of 21 reverse circulation rotary (RCR) drill holes totaling 10,645 feet. In addition, Patriot conducted sampling of surface and underground. Most of this sampling was conducted in efforts to confirm results of work previously reported in this document. Patriot retained Fritz Geophysics to conduct ground magnetic surveys on the Bruner project. Fritz suggested that magnetics was a useful tool for differentiating rock types, and had limited success at delineating favorable structures (Figure 11). He further recommended the use of CSMAT surveys to more clearly define deep, suitable structures for drill targets. On Fritz's recommendation, two CSMAT lines were conducted across the heart of the Bruner project. Fritz interpreted the CSMAT results to indicate favorable structures persisting to a much greater depth than any drilling to date (Figure 14). Copies of Fritz's plan maps showing the area covered by his surveys, as well as Fritz's summary of his findings, are included here as Figure 11.

11.0 DRILLING

Canamex has completed no drilling to date on the Bruner property. Below is a summary of drilling activities by previous operators. These summaries are taken from historic reports.
Glamis drilled 29 air-track holes totaling l, 733 feet. Eighteen holes PM-l to 18 were on Paymaster hill, and eleven holes, Jul-1 to 11 were over the July and Duluth workings. Nearly vertical, mineralized, shear zones up to 70 feet wide were encountered which contained narrow, high-grade, 0.1 to 0.2 Au oz/ton, brecciated zones within the wider zones of 0.01 Au oz/ton.
Newmont re-assayed and re-logged all the available cuttings left on site by Kennecott from their 15-hole drill program in 1983. Assay results were very similar to those obtained by Kennecott. Newmont re-numbered the holes as BRU #1 - BRU #15. Appendix C contains the drill collar location of all project drill holes and all intervals containing greater than 0.03 oz Au/ton.

- In 1989, Newmont drilled 13 reverse-circulation holes on the property, BRU16 -28 totaling 7,245'. Most of these holes were drilled on patented claims and targeted the extensions of the north-trending structures in the Duluth mine area. With the exception of some holes outside the present property boundary, all holes are shown on Figure 8, and the co-ordinates of all drill holes and all intervals greater than 0.03 Au oz/ton are listed in Appendix C. The 1990 drill program comprised 61 holes totaling 28,698', and was designed to test the following targets:

    - Paymaster: A structural zone on the northwest flank of Paymaster hill, which was sampled underground and contained over 0.10 Au oz/ton in three ten foot chip samples;

Figure 11. Summary of Fritz Geophysics

Fritz Geophysics
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Fritz Geophysics

Bruner Property, Nye County Nevada, Ground Magnetic Survey Interpretation

*for **MinQuest Inc.***

October 2003

Geophysics should <u>not</u> be "the tool of last resort".

Bruner Property, Nye County Nevada, Ground Magnetic Interpretation

Summary

At the request of Dr R Kern of MinQuest, Inc., I have completed the design, supervision, and interpretation of a Ground Magnetic survey over the Bruner Properties in Nye County, Nevada. The objectives of this survey were to determine the geophysical properties of host rocks, locate possible structures, determine possible alteration, and map responses that may be associated with economic mineralization. The interpretation of these data and data presentations are included with this report at a scale of 1:12,000. The interpretation overlay and any of the data presentations can be reproduced at larger scales as necessary. A total of 28 lines of GPS controlled ground magnetic data were collected over about one square mile. The expected target is structurally controlled mineralization associated with northwesterly and northerly structures suggested by local deposits and analogs with similar mineralization.

Three or four rock types are interpreted and a series of north-westerly and northerly structures were located. Two of the rock types are possible cover, younger than the known mineralization. The defined structures correlate well with the known mineralization. No specific targets are defined by these data alone. Any of the structures or structural intersections may be locations for mineralization. The deeper postulated bonanza type mineralization cannot be defined by these data. A set of three or four CSMT lines are recommended to test the deeper extensions of the defined structural system. The CSMT survey should cost less than $15,000.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The Ground Magnetic survey has clearly defined three or four variations in the host volcanic rocks and located a series of north-westerly and northerly structures consistent with the known mineralization and the postulated bonanza style structurally controlled mineralization. Although there were survey problems, the collected data were very successful in completing the survey objectives. The postulated deeper mineralization cannot be defined by these data but have located the important structures for further exploration. A set of three or four CSMT lines are recommended to test the deeper extensions and possible mineralization on these structures. The expected cost of the CSMT survey is less than $15,000.

Introduction

At the request of Dr Richard Kern of MinQuest, Inc., I have completed the design, supervision, and interpretation of a Ground Magnetic survey over the Bruner Properties in northern Nye County, Nevada. The objectives of this survey were to determine the geophysical properties of host rocks, locate possible structures, determine possible alteration, and map responses that may be associated with economic mineralization.

The interpretation of these data and data presentations are included with this report at a scale of 1:12,000. The interpretation overlay and any of the data presentations can be reproduced at larger scales as necessary. Contours and color schemes for the magnetic data are designed to accentuate the important responses rather than an equal distribution through the data sets.

Data Base

26 north-south and 2 east-west lines of GPS controlled ground magnetic data were collected by R. Kern and associates. A rental set of equipment was used and proved to be difficult to use. While the final data product is of good quality a considerable amount of editing was necessary to remove machine errors and line overlaps.

The survey lines were originally located with a hand held GPS and then surveyed with a mobile GPS attached to the magnetometer. Line spacings were nominally 50m and station spacings were based on 5 per second. At typical walking speeds this equated to about 0.1m spacings.

Expected Target Type

The expected target is structurally controlled mineralization associated with northwesterly and northerly structures suggested by known small gold deposits, geologic mapping, geochemical data, and drill holes. The primary target is bonanza style gold mineralization associated with a southwesterly dipping fault that fed the normal, near vertical faults. The primary target may be 500’ below the surface or deeper.

Host Rock Physical Properties

The first part of the interpretation process is the definition of the various host rock responses. In general, mineralization and alteration are areas that are different than the host rocks enclosing them. Consequently, defining the host response is necessary to determine the changes caused by possible alteration and mineralization. The interpreted Rock Types and possible alteration responses are listed in Table I, below. See the Interpretation Overlay for the locations of the various Rock Types.

Table I
Physical Properties, Host Rocks

Rock Type	Relative Magnetic Susceptibility	Location
Type 1 Thin sheet?	High	North hill and south central, covered
Type 2 Thin sheet?	Very low	Topographic ridge North west
Type 3 Host?	Moderate?	Central
Type 4 Host?	Moderate?	Central

All rock types appear to have physical properties and response character typical of volcanic rocks. The variations if magnetic susceptibility are not large but cannot be defined with the data collected. The low susceptibility, Rock Type 2, appears to be confined to the ridge east of the Penelas Mine. This is probably a host rock change and not alteration of magnetite. The high susceptibility, Rock Type 1, outcrops in the large hill to the north of the claim block and probably is the same rock type down dropped under alluvial cover to the south central part of the claims. The interpreted structures generally do not extend through these types. Both of these rock types may be younger than the structures and mineralization known to the west.

The majority of the survey area is underlain by possibly two rock types. These are not very different and cannot be reliably defined in the survey area. The differences may be only an impression.

A considerable number of sharp small high susceptibility dike-like responses are noted throughout most of the survey area. These have not been located on the interpretation maps. The orientation and size of these responses suggest that these are thin, possibly intrusive, dikes that occupy the northwesterly structures. The collection of these responses is much of the basis for defining structures in the northwesterly direction.

Structures

The clusters of sharp dike-like responses appear to define a series of northwesterly structures. From the western side these structures start in a more easterly direction and curve to a more southerly direction to the east. These north westerlies are clearly cut by a series of northerly structures. These are not well defined by the NS survey lines but several are evident and more are possible.

The interpreted structures in the areas of high magnetic susceptibility Rock Type 1 may only be the topographic edges of a sheet of volcanic rocks. These may be fault related but may only be erosional features on the edges of the sheet.

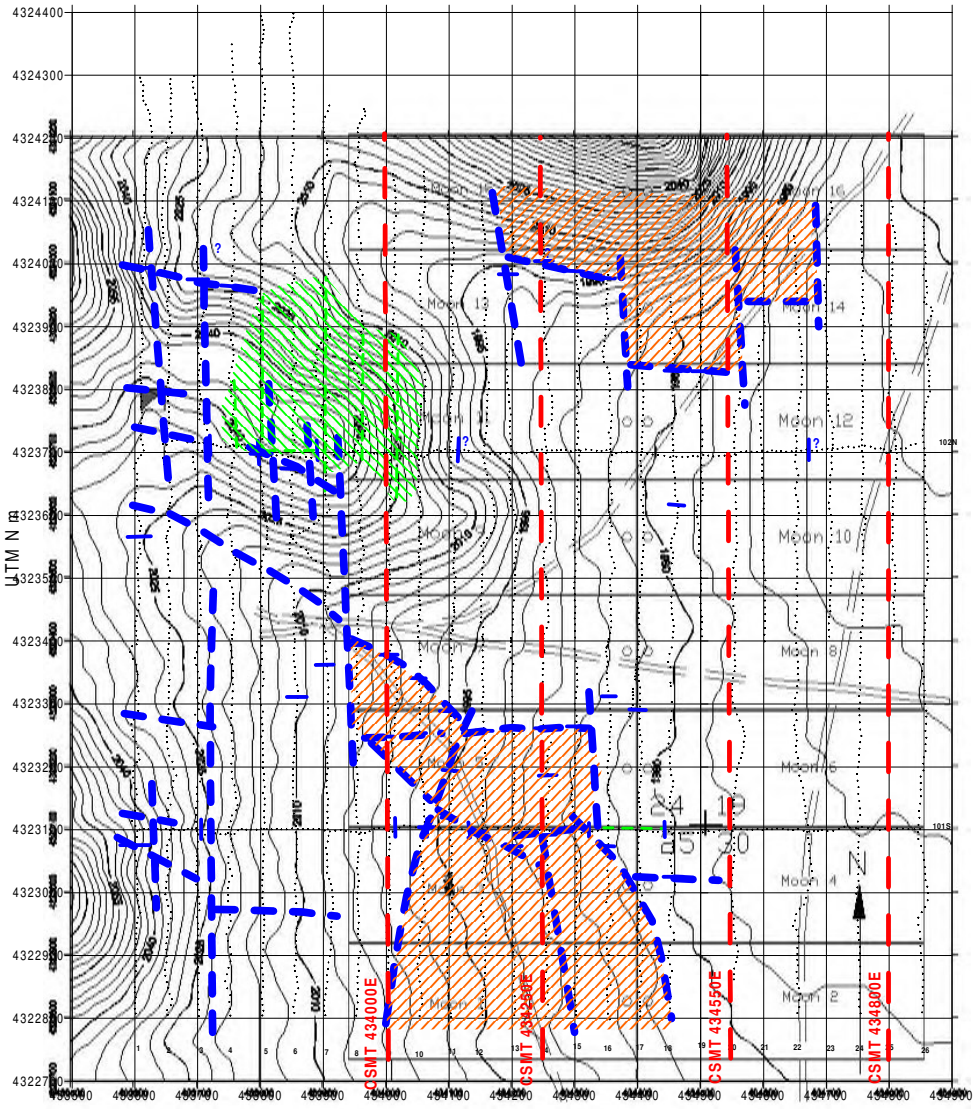
Priority Target Selection

No specific targets can be selected from the series of structures interpreted from these data. Any one structure or any structural intersection could host economic mineralization similar to the known mineralization. The postulated southwest dipping feeder fault hosted bonanza gold system would be too deep to be defined by these data but the subsidiary normal structural system has been clearly located.

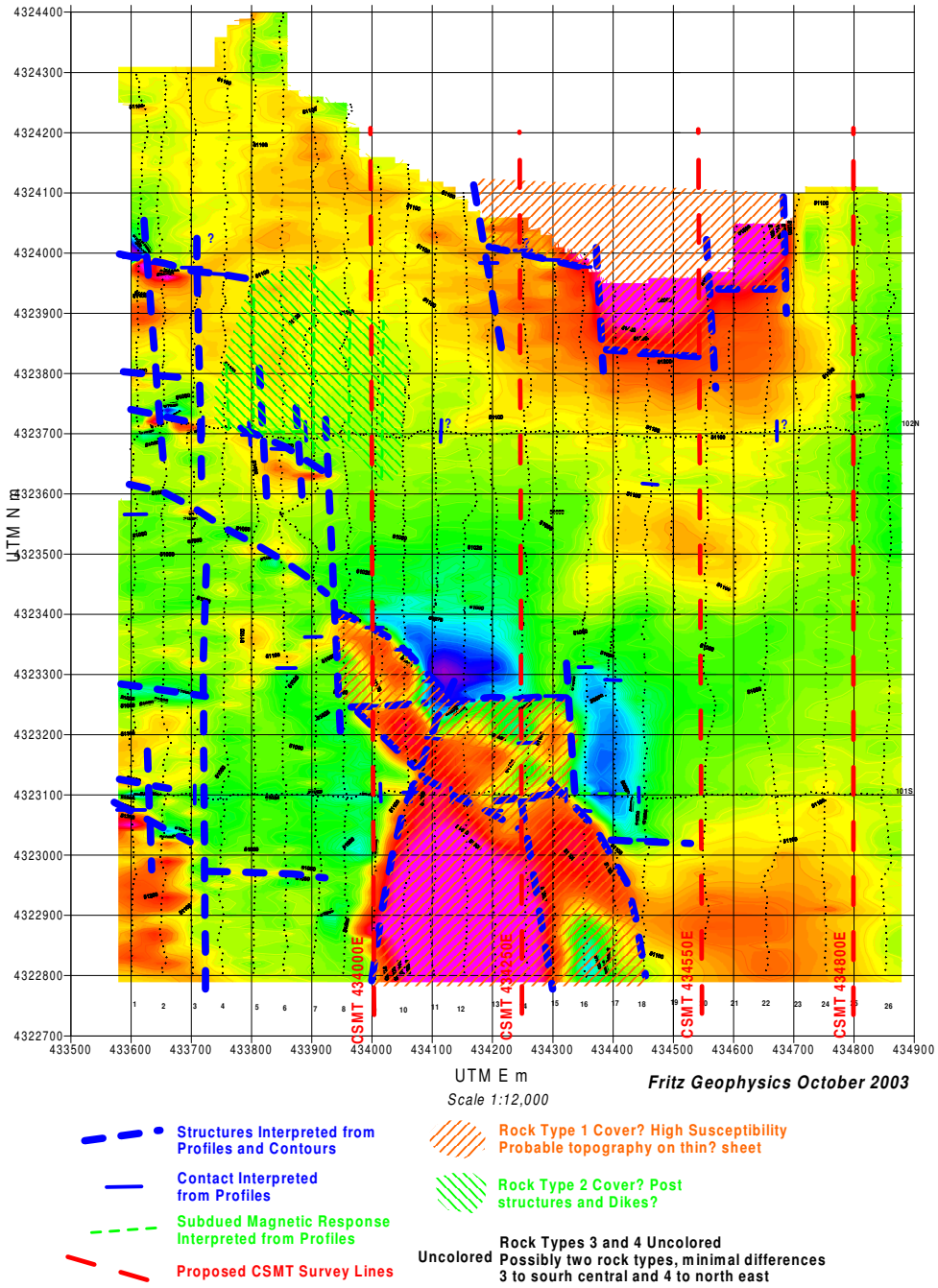
Recommendations

The ground magnetic data had defined a structural system consistent with the postulated deeper bonanza gold system. The probable surface expression of the system now allows the location of three or four lines of Controlled Source MagnetoTellurics, CSMT, shown on the Figures. The eastern most line may not be necessary, depending on the results of the first three. This tool can define the layering and structures associated with the postulated bonanza structural system. The total cost of the CSMT survey should be less than $15,000. Proposed survey dates are early November.

Bruner Ground Magnetic Survey



Bruner Ground Magnetic Survey



- Duluth: A 2,500' by 1,000' northwest-trending Au soil anomaly over the Duluth mine workings;
- North Penelas: A 600' by 800' Au soil anomaly along the north margin of a rhyolite quartz porphyry flow-dome;
- South Phonolite: A 2,000' long Au soil anomaly along the axis of the north-trending ridge south of the Phonolite shaft;
- Southeast Pediment: The projected extension of the north-trending zone of Penelas mineralization under alluvial cover;
- Feeder zones under the Duluth workings.

Many of the completed drill holes intersected zones of low-grade gold mineralization with occasional short intervals of 0.1 to 1 Au oz/ton in silicified breccia zones in rhyolite. The deep hole under the Duluth was not completed. Table 3 summarizes Newmont drill results.

Table 3 - Significant Newmont Drill Intercepts

Hole#	Area	From	To	Interval	Au oz/ton
BRU-19	Duluth	85	90	5	0.689
BRU-25	Duluth	180	185	5	0.171
BRU-27	Duluth	115	120	5	1.26
		150	155	5	1.80
BRU-28	Duluth	25	30	5	0.215
BRU-44	Phonolite	100	105	5	0.124
BRU-52	Duluth	105	110	5	0.12
BRU-56	Duluth	95	100	5	0.142
		135	140	5	0.119
		380	390	10	0.056
BRU-68	Penelas east	305	310	5	0.119
		345	350	5	0.097
BRU-83	Duluth	0	5	5	0.13
		35	40	5	0.1
		60	65	5	0.151
BRU-85	Penelas east	330	340	10	0.39
BRU-86	Duluth	50	55	5	0.1

1992, Miramar drilled 17 RC holes totaling 3,595 feet to comply with assessment work requirements for the claims, but did not assay the samples.

Viceroy Precious Metals Inc., and Olympic Mining Company entered into a joint venture agreement with Miramar in November, 1992. They became interested in the property because of its volcanic host rock and other similarities to their Castle Mountain mine south of Las Vegas. Their 1993 exploration program included property-wide reconnaissance and assaying of the drill samples from Miramar's 1992 drilling program.

The Viceroy-Miramar 1992 phase one drilling program consisted of 15 RC drill holes totaling 6,220 feet. Significant gold intercepts are shown in Tables 4 and 5.

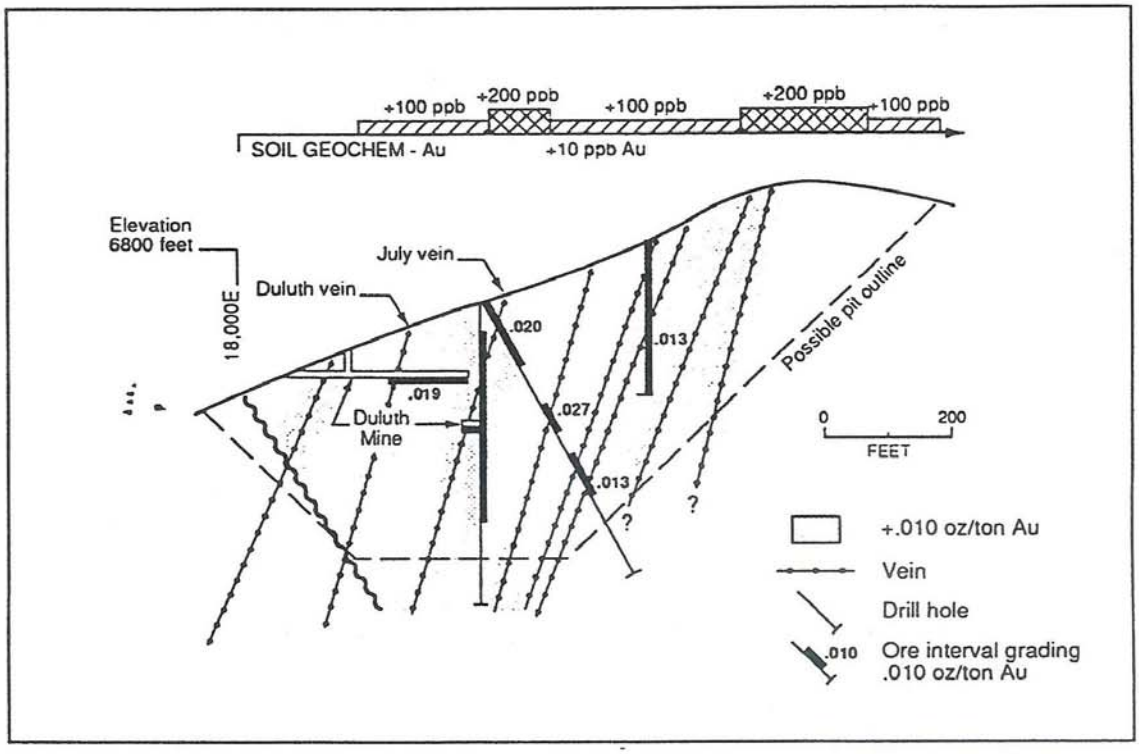
Table 4 - Significant Intercepts Viceroy Phase 1 Drilling

Hole#	Area	From	To	Interval	Au oz/ton
BRU-90	Duluth	190	210	20	0.03
BRU-94	Duluth	5	35	30	0.05
BRU-95	Duluth	0	10	10	0.11
		35	60	25	0.19
BRU-96	Duluth	80	85	5	0.19
BRU-98	Duluth	205	210	5	0.11
BRU-99	Duluth	180	185	5	0.116
BRU-105	Penelas east	160	185	25	0.346

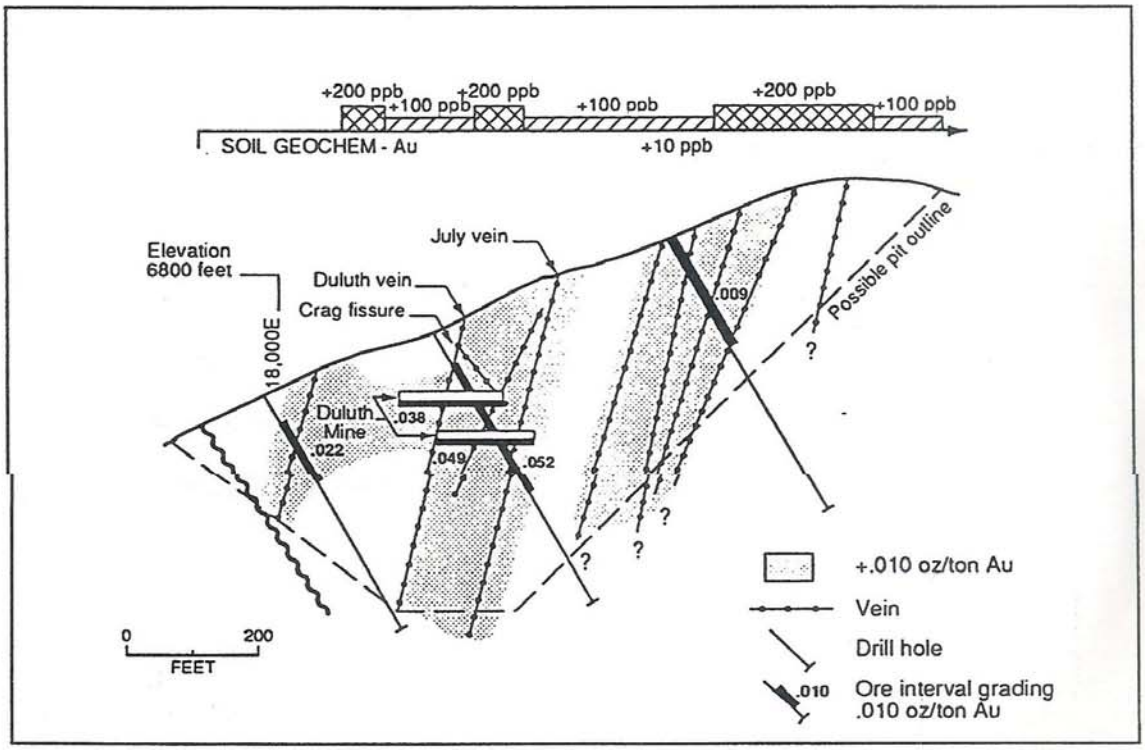
Table 5 - Significant Intercepts Viceroy Phase 2 Drilling

Hole#	Area	From	To	Interval	Au oz/ton
BRU-120	Penelas	245	260	15	0.049
BRU121	Penelas east	0	5	5	0.11

In 2004, AIVN conducted a six-hole core drilling program under the supervision of Ken Brook to test some of Newmont's high-grade intercepts in the Duluth area. This was only the second core drilling program for the property, and it provided a detailed look at some relatively small mineralization features, such as veins and fracture coatings, which would be hard to detect in RC cuttings. Hole location data is given in Table 5, and a brief description of the holes follows.



DULUTH RESOURCE - EAST-WEST SECTION 19900 NORTH



DULUTH RESOURCE - EAST-WEST SECTION 20000 NORTH

Figure 13, Resource Calculation Cross Sections from Schilling (1991)

	CANAMEX SILVER CORP. Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada		
	Schilling Cross Sections Figure 13		
	Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.		
	04/10		

Table 6 - AIVN Drill Hole Locations

Hole #	UTM-N	UTM-E	Azimuth	Incln.	TD - ft.
180-04	4,324,066	433,066	S55E	-60	158
181-04	4,324,055	433,082	N53E	-45	150
182-04	4,324,007	433,138	S60E	-45	60
183-04	4,324,010	433,136	N23E	-45	150
184-04	4,324,012	433,131	N75E	-43	124
185-04	4,324,004	433,145	S80E	-43	125

All holes were "HQ" size and provided core 2.5" in diameter. Core recovery was generally over 90%. All of the core was split and submitted to American Assay Labs of Sparks, Nevada, for assay using standard fire-assay techniques. The holes were drilled on the road above the Duluth workings and encountered a sequence of Miocene, rhyolitic volcanic rocks comprising welded tuffs, agglomerates, intrusives, intrusive breccias and hydrothermal breccias. All of the rocks showed moderate to intense clay alteration, moderate to heavy iron-oxide staining and local silicification around veins and intrusive breccias. The rocks were strongly fractured, and younger faults usually had abundant tan clay gouge. Mineralized fractures were coated with manganese oxide, drusy quartz crystals mixed with adularia and often showed up to three generations of quartz crystals. A brief discussion of the mineralization in each hole is given below.

- **180-04** - From 90' to 158' the hole contained continuous 0.003 Au oz/ton.

- **181-04** - Drilled to test NW-trending, iron oxide-stained, structures exposed on the hillside above hole 180. A three-foot interval, 72.7' - 75.7', contained 0.257 Au oz/ton. Relogging of the mineralized interval showed a two-inch zone of siliceous, hydrothermal breccia (HBX) at 75.5' within a zone of light gray, intrusive (?) rhyolite. The HBX was at an angle of 45^{o} to the core which, with a vertical dip, suggests a N 80^{o} W strike for the zone. There was abundant visible gold in the HBX, and it is estimated that the two-inch zone has a grade of at least 4.5 Au oz/ton and carried the entire 3 ft interval.

Patriot drilled a total of 21 drill holes totaling 10,645 feet between 2005 and 2009. Results of this drilling are summarized below in Table 7. All of these holes were drilled in the pediment in the southeast quadrant of the property (Figure 8). Until recently, this was the only ground controlled by Patriot.

Patriot's drill program initially targeted the possible southeast extension of gold mineralization intersected in historic drill holes located just to the northwest (see Figure 8). The immediate target was high-grade gold bearing structures. Although this program had some success including 5 feet at 0.975 oz/ton in hole B-04, there appeared to be little continuity to the mineralization. What soon became apparent was the significant intercepts of +0.01 oz/ton gold intercepts in most of the holes hosted by altered ash flow tuff.

Table 7. Patriot Gold Drill Summary

HOLE #	Azimuth Degrees	Dip Degrees	TotalDepth Feet	From Feet	To Feet	Interval Feet	Gold Oz/ton	Silver Oz/ton
B-01	0	-45	300	210	220	10	0.010	0.04
				230	250	20	0.011	0.13
B-02	0	-45	350	345	350	5	0.051	<0.01
B-03	0	-45	400	300	310	10	0.011	<0.01
				340	360	20	0.012	0.03
B-04	0	-45	450	345	365	20	0.270	0.40
			Including	345	350	5	0.975	1.01
				370	375	5	0.204	0.06
				375	380	5	0.016	0.06
				440	445	5	0.016	0.06
B-04b	0	-50	500	470	480	10	0.012	0.30
B-05	0	-45	450				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-06	0	-45	750				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-07	180	-45	200	70	75	5	0.051	0.27
B-08	180	-45	500				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-09	180	-45	300	205	210	5	0.010	0.03
				235	245	10	0.029	0.02
				250	255	5	0.019	0.06
B-10	180	-45	450				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-11	180	-45	300	80	85	5	0.013	0.17
				175	180	5	0.096	0.25
B-12	180	-45	520	60	65	5	0.010	0.06
				70	75	5	0.012	0.12
				145	150	5	0.016	0.03
				170	180	10	0.012	0.01
				230	240	10	0.014	<0.01
				250	260	10	0.014	<0.01
				445	455	10	0.011	0.05
				460	465	5	0.022	0.18
				485	490	5	0.061	0.55
				490	505	15	0.011	0.09
B-13	180	-45	450				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-14	180	-45	300				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-15	180	-45	385				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-16	180	-45	400	280	285	5	0.013	0.05
				300	305	5	0.012	0.09
				305	310	5	0.152	0.77
				310	325	15	0.022	0.03
				340	345	5	0.011	0.03

B-17	180	-45	400	95	100	5	0.010	0.02
				125	185	60	0.015	0.03
				315	320	5	0.010	0.01
B-18	0	-60	1000	470	475	5	0.011	0.10
				500	505	5	0.012	0.10
				565	570	5	0.010	0.31
B-19	0	-60	1000	310	315	5	0.015	0.34
				480	485	5	0.010	0.10
				490	500	10	0.010	0.05
				515	520	5	0.010	0.06
B-20	0	-80	1240	10	15	5	0.019	0.04
				505	530	25	0.052	0.12
			Including	515	520	5	0.189	0.08

Note: Only +0.01 oz/ton gold values reported in table.

Later holes were drilled deeper to test thicker sections of the tuff. The most significant holes include 60 feet averaging 0.015 oz/ton gold in B-17 and 25 feet at 0.052 oz/ton gold in B-20. All +0.01 oz/ton gold results are shown in Table 7 below.

As can be seen from the summary in Table 7, the Patriot drill program met with a measure of success in both delineating extensions of higher grade structures, and detecting nearly ubiquitous anomalous gold.

The results of the drilling confirm that although high-grade gold is restricted to structures, significant intercepts of low-grade gold (+0.01 oz/ton) indicate a bulk minable open pit, heap leach target is present at Bruner. Since none of the historic drill cuttings or core were available to the author for examination, relationships between drill intercepts reported in the summaries above and 'true thicknesses' of mineralization are not known. The orientation of the mineralization is not certain.

12.0 SAMPLING METHODS AND APPROACH

The Author has no direct knowledge of the sampling methods used by previous workers on the property. Work previous to AIVN was prior to NI 43-101 regulations and standards. Consequently no records or descriptions of sample methods were kept. However, it is suggested that all work reported here was accomplished by professionals employed by reputable mining and exploration companies. Methods and approach are assumed to have been done under standard practices of the day. Descriptions of the results are given in previous sections of this report. Sampling methods from the more recent work of Patriot are given below in Section 13.

Patriot's sampling was confined to drill sampling. Patriot did not undertake any systematic surface or underground rock chip sampling. Neither did Patriot conduct any soil or biogeochemical sampling at Bruner. Data on historic drill results which were examined by the author in preparation

of this report indicate known issues impacting recoveries or otherwise reliable drill results. There is no indication of any sample biases or any reason to suspect drill samples were not representative.

13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

Only the assay data from Patriot's drilling program and sampling have been made available to this author. The RC chips were split into two samples, one removed daily and shipped to the lab, one backup left on site for future cross reference or rechecks. The samples were shipped by truck to ALS Chemex in Reno, Nevada. The samples were crushed and 1000 gm splits pulverized at the lab, and then subjected to 60 gm fire assays for gold and silver only. Quality Assurance-Quality Control (QA/QC) practices by Patriot consisted of the following: repeat analyses were done on all samples containing +1.0 g/t. Additional random repeat samples were also routinely submitted with drill samples. Repeat assays were scrutinized to confirm that results matched original assays by plus or minus 10%. The pulps were returned to Patriot for potential future analysis such as a possible desire to check for associated pathfinder elements. They are held in a secure storage facility.

During the Patriot operations at Bruner, no part of sample preparation or assay was conducted by any employee, officer , director or associate of Patriot. All drill samples submitted by Patriot were assayed by certified laboratories (ALS Chemex).

It is the opinion of the author that Patriot drill samples were collected, stored, transported, prepared and assayed by adequate methods commonly recognized as best practices throughout the industry.

14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author verified the approximate locations of a few of the historic drill holes on the Property but the Patriot hole locations can only be roughly verified by reclaimed roads. All Patriot drill holes have been reclaimed as required by regulations. Assay values that were obtained by previous mining companies, for samples taken from the Bruner Project, were reviewed and appeared to correlate with appropriate geological materials and maintain a reasonable continuity with the expected results. It is believed that the present data verification by the author allows for a reliable picture of the Bruner property geology and database, from which to conduct further work.
Since the target sought is likely buried, no independent surface sampling was completed during the 2010 site visit.

Other drill, surface and underground samples mentioned in this report were collected by other, recognized mining companies and analyzed by recognized commercial labs using standard assay techniques. The Author has no reason to doubt the adequacy or validity of these sampling and analytical procedures. The Author has relied on data supplied by third parties and knowledge gained during time spent visiting the project in the preparation of this report. The Author did not verify the data provided by others for use in this report.

The author is familiar with any number of deposits of both the high grade vein system (Ken Snyder Mine), and caldera related fracture system (Round Mountain Mine) model concepts presented here.

15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

During the 25 year history of exploration on the Bruner project, the area encompassed by valid claims has expanded and contracted. Patriot has recently expanded the claim holdings to include all the pertinent mines and prospects of the immediate Bruner District, as well as a comfortable periphery of adjacent property extending into the pediment to the southeast. There are no other pertinent properties contiguous with the Canamex holding which impact this report or the suggested exploration activities.

16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METLLURGICAL TESTING

The author is aware of no pertinent metallurgical testing on the Bruner mineralized material.

17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATION

No NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimation of the Bruner Property is presented in this report.

18.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is aware of no other data or information relevant to the conclusions or recommendations of this report.

19.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Bruner property is a Tertiary rhyolite-hosted, precious metal district, which displays many of the geologic and geochemical characteristics typical of other Nevada, mid-Miocene aged, low-sulfidation, structurally-controlled gold deposits such as Ken Snyder (Midas), Round Mountain, Goldbanks and Sleeper. Exploration programs conducted by a number of companies over the past 26 years have built a voluminous collection of geologic, geochemical and geophysical data which supports these interpretations, and there are geologic features in the district which are considered to be definitive of the upper levels of epithermal, precious metal systems, see Figure 11.

- Hot spring sinter outcrops at the Bruno prospect and on top of Paymaster Hill;
- Sporadic mineralization associated with faults and breccia zones with little evidence for actual quartz veins;
- Thick intercepts of +0.01 oz/ton gold in permeable tuffaceous rocks like Round Mountain;
- Sheeted veins similar to Round Mountain;
- Bladed quartz textures indicative of silica replacing carbonate during boiling;
- Fractures coated with drusy quartz and adularia;

Structurally-controlled, high-grade, gold deposits are definitely a viable exploration target on the Bruner property. Other features which support the district's potential to host a major high-grade,

vein-type, precious metal deposit are discussed below. The author also suggests that a bulk minable, disseminated or closely spaced stockwork type deposit is equally viable with a Round Mountain, caldera related model. Most of the features which support the vein-type deposit also support the Round Mountain, caldera type deposit.

- **Structural relationship to the Walker Lane mineral trend**: Lateral movement on Walker Lane faults has generated local structural environments which access deep hydrothermal-volcanic systems and provided a favorable depositional environment for precious metal deposits such as the Bruner. Based on the Riedel model for simple shear, the N10^{o}E to N10^{o}W shear zones, which host most of the known mineralization, are probably generated by a stress field related to northeast-trending, sinistral, strike-slip faulting. The major northeast and northwest-trending faults on the property are probably generated by a stress field related to northwest-trending, dextral, strike-slip faulting. Both of these style faults are documented in the Walker Lane.

- **Field observations suggesting that a major trend of mineralization may have been overlooked**: The principal workings of the Bruner, Penelas, Duluth and Paymaster mines all follow N10^{o}E to N10^{o}W shear zones. In the upper level of the Duluth mine, a dike-filled, N 65^{o}W zone, called the Crag vein, has been mined. Surface mapping by Brook (2004) has identified a well developed N65^{o} - 75^{o}W structural fabric on the property. Elements of this fabric host hydrothermal breccia zones, rhyolitic to dacitic dikes and minor quartz veins. AIVN's drill hole 181-04 was drilled to intersect this trend, and it found a gold-rich, hydrothermal breccia zone as well as mineralized dikes. Structural modeling indicates that this N 65^{o}W trend would be the dilatent or open fracture set during left-lateral movement on northerly-trending structures, and therefore a preferred site for mineralization. Virtually all of the drilling done prior to 2005 (Patriot) on the property has been oriented east or west to intersect the northerly-trending veins, and could easily miss this NW-trending fabric.

- **Data suggesting that very few of the drill holes went deep enough to reach the known ore horizon**: The most productive ore zone at the Penelas mine, which produced 80% of the district's gold, began at an elevation of 6087 feet. Tullar (1999) noted that on "average", none of the previous drilling was deep enough to reach the elevation of the Penelas ore zone. Even if they reached the necessary depth, many of the holes were not positioned to intersect the vein at the ore zone elevation. Only hole BRU 120 was directed to intersect the projection of the Penelas vein at the proper depth. This hole contained an upper mineralized zone from 240' to 280' containing up to 0.07 Au oz/ton in a five-foot interval. The projection of the Penelas vein was intersected at an elevation of 6000-feet, and a 30-foot zone from 695' to 725' contained up to 0.034 Au oz/ton in a five-foot interval. This hole demonstrates that there are likely other "blind" zones parallel to the known main zones, and that the Penelas vein is present and mineralized 600-feet north of the known ore shoot.

- **Stratigraphic and structural data suggesting the existence of an adjacent caldera:** The thick sequences of Tertiary volcanics in the region are genetically attributed to several calderas according to the County geologic reports. Satellite imagery shows a clearly recognizable zone of concentric, circular features about a mile in diameter occurring on the

pediment in the northeast portion of the property. This feature is located at the contact of a significant magnetic high and magnetic low feature, and at the intersection of northeast and northerly-trending fault zones. Geochemical samples have been collected up to the edge of the pediment and the circular feature, and show strong mercury values. There are also scattered gold values adjacent and to the north of the feature.

- **Genetic relationship of the district to Miocene volcanism**: Bimodal, Miocene-age volcanics host a large number of precious metal deposits throughout Nevada including the Goldbanks deposit near Winnemeucca which contains over 2 million ounces of gold and the Ken Snyder mine near Midas which contains over 3.7 million ounces gold equivalent.

- **Geophysical data showing an aligned series of Miocene intrusives**: Newmont's airborne magnetic survey of the area clearly shows a series of northwest-trending magnetic highs. These magnetic highs are interpreted to be rhyolitic to dacitic domes and intrusives and are on or adjacent to the Penelas, Duluth and Paymaster mines. If these features are genetically related to the gold mineralization, their periphery and other magnetic highs shown on the survey could have exploration potential.

- **Geologic, geochemical and structural data illustrating similarities of Bruner with the Ken Snyder mine in the Midas district**: Some of the major features of the Ken Snyder mine, which are similar to observed features at Bruner, are listed below.
    - Hosted in Miocene, rhyolitic volcanics;
    - Age of mineralization is 15 Ma;
    - Mineralization controlled by northerly to northwesterly-trending structures;
    - Upper level mineralization is discontinuous and hosted in breccia zones, not veins;
    - A large area of hydrothermal alteration related to northwest-trending structures;
    - Surface expression at Ken Snyder of deep, high-grade veins consists of narrow shear zones with iron oxides, clay and quartz veinlets haloed by several feet of wall rock silicification;
    - Evidence for hot spring activity;
    - Main zone of mineralization occurs well below the previously mined, upper-level breccia zones;
    - Prior to vein discovery, exploration was directed at finding a bulk-tonnage, low-grade deposit;
    - Early drilling encountered scattered, higher-grade (0-.25 oz Au over five feet) gold values in the upper zones;
    - Adularia typically associated with gold zones;
    - Evidence for multiple episodes of mineralization;
    - Later stage, fluorite veinlets.

- **Geochemical data suggesting additional exploration potential**: An area extending beyond the current property has been grid sampled, and high mercury and arsenic values were found near the circular structure described above and around the Bruno prospect. Some isolated, high gold values southwest of the property suggest that other targets might be developed outside the resource area.

- **Data showing the possible connection of the Penelas and the Bruner mine**: The Penelas vein strikes N10^{o}E, and its northward projection across the valley connects with the southward projection of the Bruner mine workings. Some shallow holes have been drilled along this projection, but the 5,000-feet of potential vein strike length is untested.

- **Data showing the high grade zone at the Paymaster mine remains untested both at shallow and deeper levels**: Underground sampling at the Paymaster by Newmont showed some very high-grade zones (4' @ 1.04 oz Au) in northerly-trending structures and a number of plus 0.1 oz Au samples in a structurally complex zone, which may have northwest-trending veins. The Paymaster area contains only five drill holes, three of which are too far away to test any of the mineralized zones. BRU-32 intersected 0.36 Au oz/ton over a five-foot interval. No follow-up drilling has been done, and the extent of this mineralization as well as the potential for deeper, larger veins remains untested.

There are at least five recognized vein systems on the property: Paymaster, Phonolite, Duluth-July, Penelas-Bruner, Crag and Southwest, Figure 4, which have the potential to host a Ken Snyder type, high-grade vein deposit. A methodical program to drill test each of these veins has merit.

The author concludes that the historic data made available for his inspection, as well as the Patriot drilling programs, all support the conclusion that the Bruner property has potential to host a significant precious metals deposit. While no resource is calculated or reported here, the Patriot work has successfully identified the existence of an epithermal hydrothermal alteration and mineralization system at Bruner.

20.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The geologic character of the Bruner property and the exploration concepts generated by this report are sufficiently promising to warrant recommending the following phased exploration program (see Table 8). Phase I will involve 'twinning' of previous drill holes, drilling the possible northwest and southeast extensions of the current resource and deeper drilling to test the geologic models described above. Drilling previous to Patriot Gold's involvement was not documented sufficiently to meet current NI 43-101 standards for record keeping. Consequently, although there is no reason to suspect the reported results from these earlier programs such as Newmont's is anything less than accurate and reliable, these data may not be utilized for a 43-101 resource estimation. Canamex intends to 'twin' several of the critical drill holes from historic efforts. If results from these 'twins' duplicate earlier results, then most of the historic drilling may be confirmed and thus utilized for an updated resource estimation. Additional drilling by Canamex will then be oriented to best intercept the two principal vein directions in the district, north-south and northwest. Phase I will emphasize enlarging the open-pit, bulk minable resource at Bruner. However, some deep drilling is planned to explore for a Ken Snyder or Bullfrog type deposit.

Phase One will consist of the following:
Ten reverse-circulation-rotary (RCR) drill holes of an average depth of 600 feet. Four of these holes will be 'twins' of previous holes deemed to be critical to a resource estimate. The remaining six holes will target possible extensions of the resource and the projected intersections of structural targets. Any Phase II budget and recommendation will be defined based on results of Phase I.

Table 8
Canamex-Bruner Phase I Recommended Budget

Road and Pad Construction	$2,500
RCR Drilling ($30/foot- all inclusive)	
10 holes @600 feet	$180,000
Misc. Supplies and assays	$2,500
Project Geologist	$10,000
Supervison	$5,000
Total Proposed Phase I Budget	**$200,000**

Respectfully submitted
July 28, 2010

Paul D. Noland

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Certificate of Author

I, Paul D. Noland, 821 Sage St., Elko, Nevada, U.S.A., hereby certify:

1. I am a graduate of Lamar University (1971) with a B.Sc. degree in geology, and am a Certified Professional Geologist with certification through AIPG, (certificate # 11293).

2. I am presently employed as a consulting geologist, having done contract and consulting work for MinQuest, Inc., Reno, Nevada, U.S.A., as well as other clients.

3. I have been employed in my profession by various mining companies since 1974. I have lived and worked in Nevada since 1977, doing exploration for and project management of numerous mineral properties, primarily for precious metals. I have been involved in grass roots projects and advanced exploration/predevelopment projects for precious and base metals.

4. I have read the definitions of "Qualified Person" set out in NI 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6. I am responsible for all sections of this report, utilizing in part the data summarized in the References section of this report.

7. This certificate applies to the technical report titled *'Revised Summary Report for the Bruner Property, Nye County, Nevada'*.

8. I have visited the Bruner property on April 18-21, 2010. I had no previous experience on the Bruner Property before that visit.

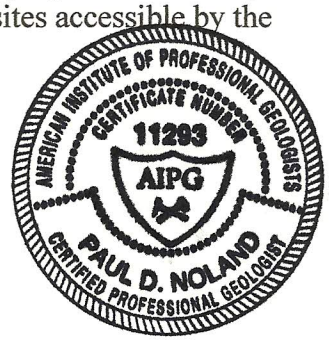
9. I hold no office with Canamex Silver Corp., nor with MinQuest, and am therefore independent of all ownership in the Bruner Property and all its subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.4 of NI 43-101 and in Section 3.5 of the Companion Policy to NI43-101.

10. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this technical report not misleading.

11. I have read NI 43-101 and NI 43-101F1, and this report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

12. I consent to the filing of this technical report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Paul D. Noland
Dated at Elko, Nevada this 28th day of July, 2010



APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

BRUNER PROJECT CLAIMS LIST

NYE COUNTY
Unpatented Claims

CLAIM NAME	CLAIMANT'S NAME	NMC NUMBER
Moon 1	MinQuest Inc.	849694
Moon 2	MinQuest Inc.	849695
Moon 4	MinQuest Inc.	849697
Moon 6	MinQuest Inc.	849699
Moon 8	MinQuest Inc.	849700
Moon 10	MinQuest Inc.	842236
Moon 12	MinQuest Inc.	842238
Moon 14	MinQuest Inc.	849702
Moon 16	MinQuest Inc.	849704
Moon 3	MinQuest Inc	997688
Moon 5	MinQuest Inc	997689
Moon 7	MinQuest Inc	997690
Moon 9	MinQuest Inc	997691
Moon 11	MinQuest Inc	997692
Moon 13	MinQuest Inc	997693
Moon 15	MinQuest inc	997694
Moon 23	MinQuest Inc	997695
Moon 24	MinQuest Inc	997696
Moon 25	MinQuest Inc	997697
Moon 29	MinQuest Inc	997698
Moon 30	MinQuest Inc	997699
Moon 31	MinQuest Inc	997700

Moon 32	MinQuest Inc	997701
Moon 33	MinQuest Inc	997702
Moon 34	MinQuest Inc	1000646
Moon 35	MinQuest Inc	1000647
Moon 36	MinQuest Inc	1000648
Moon 37	MinQuest Inc	1000649
Moon 38	MinQuest inc	1000650
Moon 39	MinQuest Inc	1000651
Moon 40	MinQuest Inc	1000652
Moon 41	MinQuest Inc	1000653
Moon 42	MinQuest inc	1000654
Moon 43	MinQuest Inc	1000655
Moon 44	MinQuest inc	1000656
Moon 45	MinQuest Inc	1000657
Moon 46	MinQuest Inc	1000658
Moon 47	MinQuest inc	1000659
Moon 48	MinQuest Inc	1000660
Moon 49	MinQuest Inc	1000661
Moon 50	MinQuest Inc	1000662
Moon 51	MinQuest Inc	1000663
Moon 52	MinQuest Inc	1005643
Moon 53	MinQuest Inc	1005644
Moon 54	MinQuest Inc	1005645
Moon 55	MinQuest Inc	1005646
Moon 56	MinQuest inc	1005647
Moon 57	MinQuest Inc	1005648

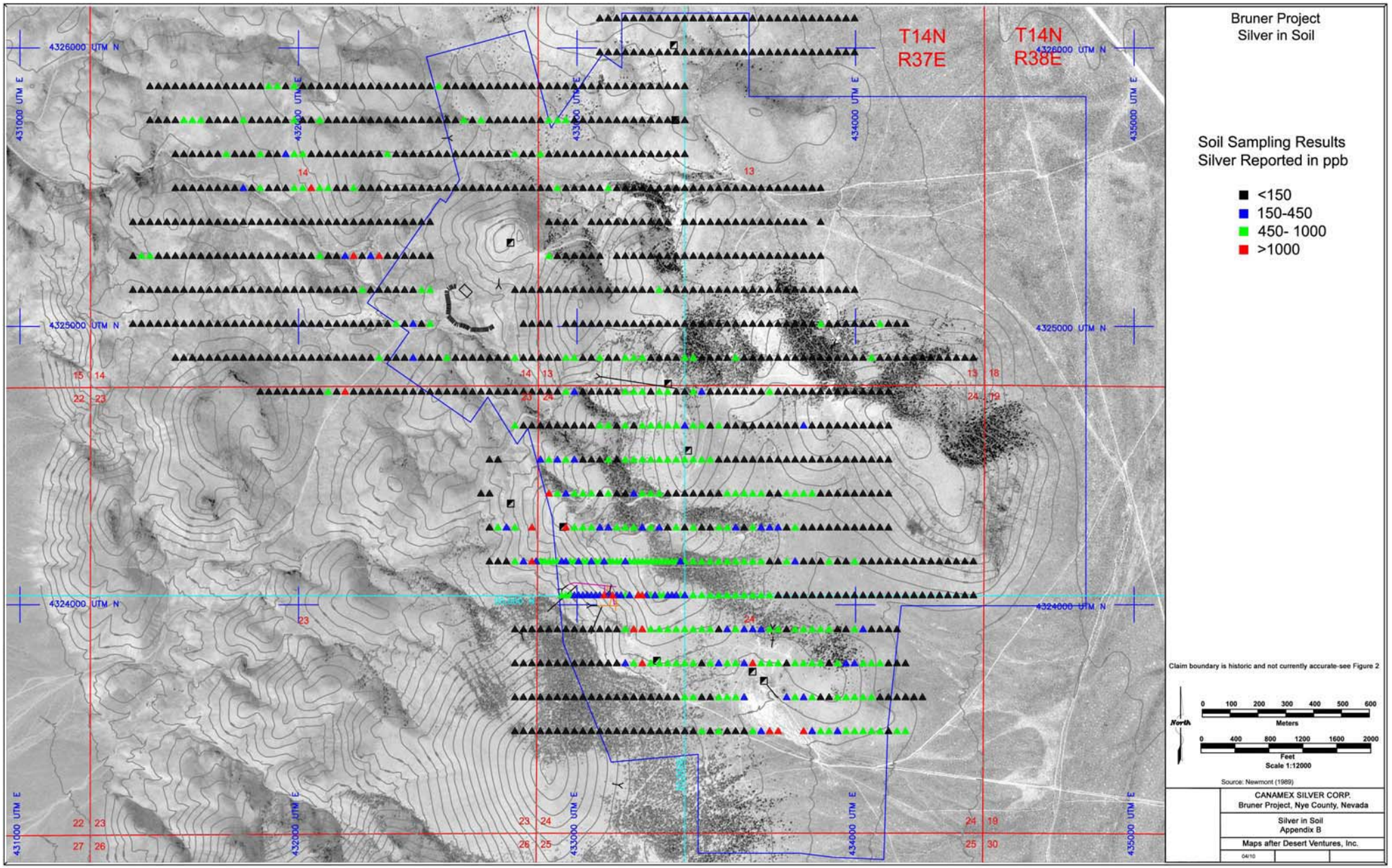
Moon 58	MinQuest Inc	1005649
Moon 59	MinQuest Inc	1005650
Moon 60	MinQuest Inc	1007416
Moon 61	MinQuest Inc	1007417
Moon 62	MinQuest inc	1007418
Moon 63	MinQuest Inc	1007419
Moon 64	MinQuest Inc	1007420
Moon 65	MinQuest Inc	1007421
Moon 66	MinQuest Inc	1007422
Moon 67	MinQuest inc	1007423
Moon 68	MinQuest Inc	1007424

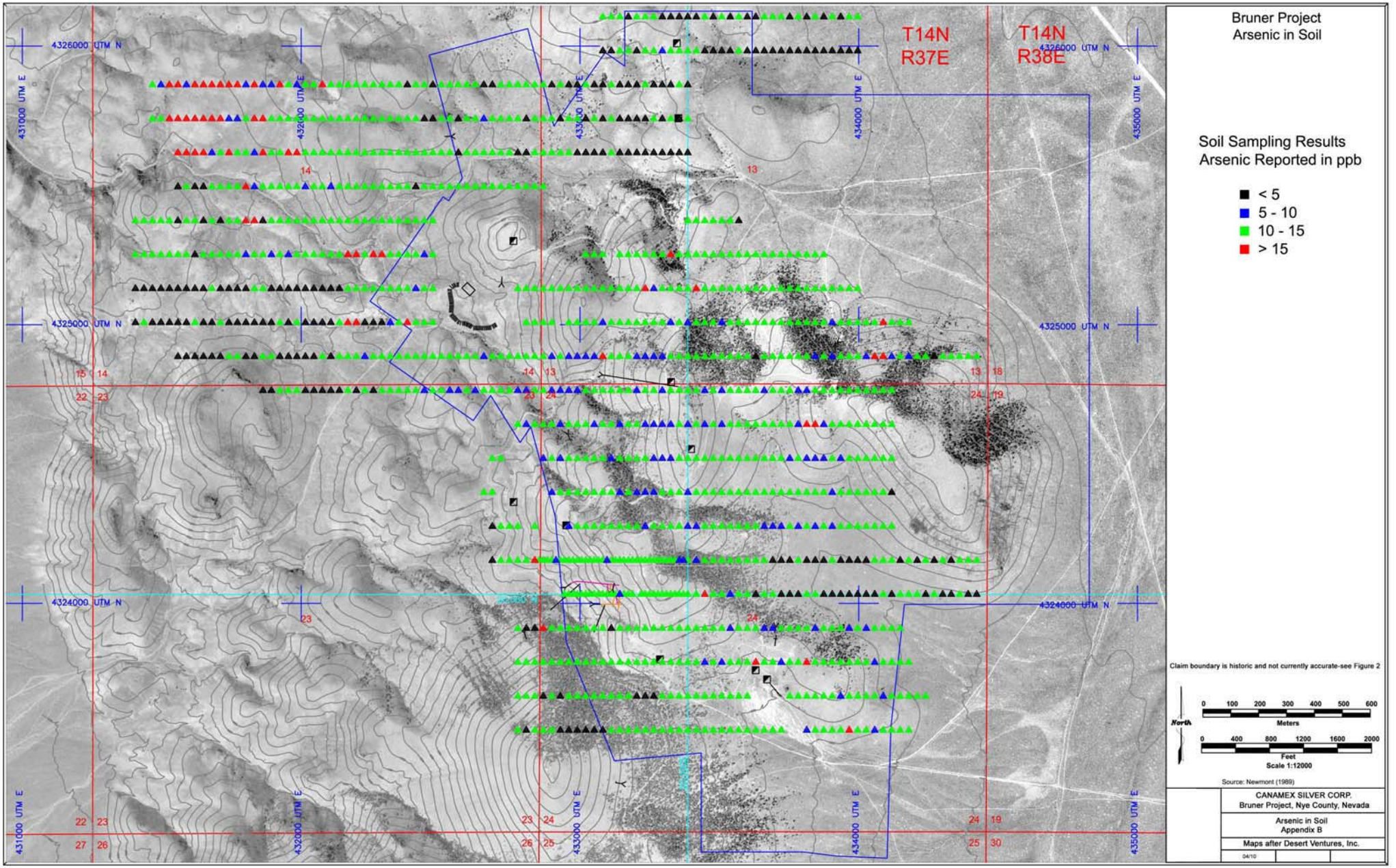
Patented Claims

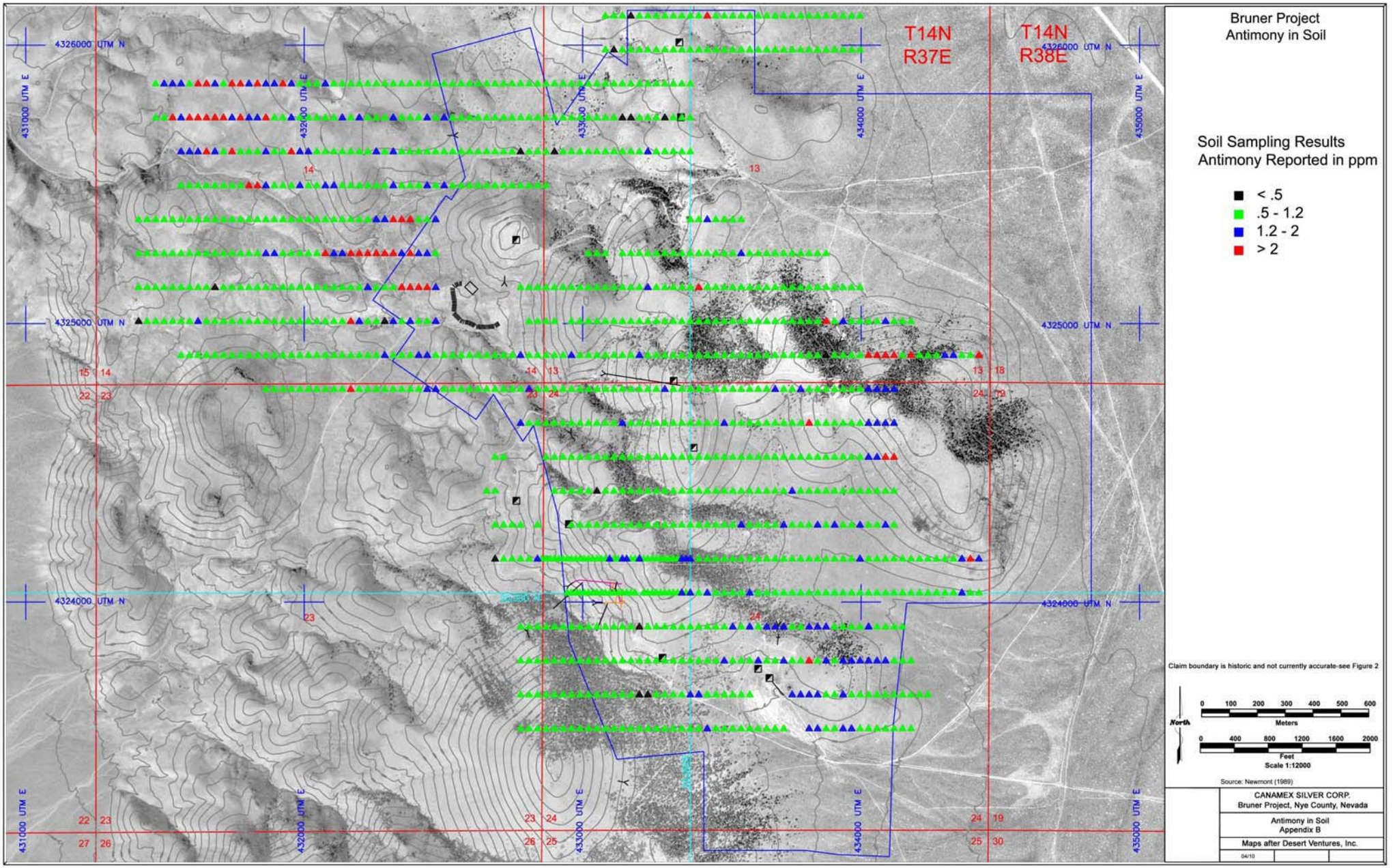
Claim Name	Owner of Record	Min.Sur.#	AMC #
Last Chance #1	AIVN	4301	616421
Paymaster Annex	AIVN	4301	616421
Wild Horse	AIVN	4301	616421
Wild Horse 1	AIVN	4301	616421
Wild Horse 2	AIVN	4301	616421
Wild Horse 3	AIVN	4301	616421
Big Henry	AIVN	4301	616421
Friday	AIVN	4301	616421
Little Jim	AIVN	4301	616422
Sooy	AIVN	4303	616422
Bruner Lode	AIVN	4303	616422
Annex	AIVN	4303	616422
Lucky Tiger	AIVN	4303	616422
Aura	AIVN	4303	616422
Silent Friend	AIVN	4303	616422
Annex Extension	AIVN	4303	616422
Climax	AIVN	4302A	616422
July	AIVN	4302A	756224
Black Mule	AIVN	4302A	756224
Shale Lode	AIVN	4302A	756224

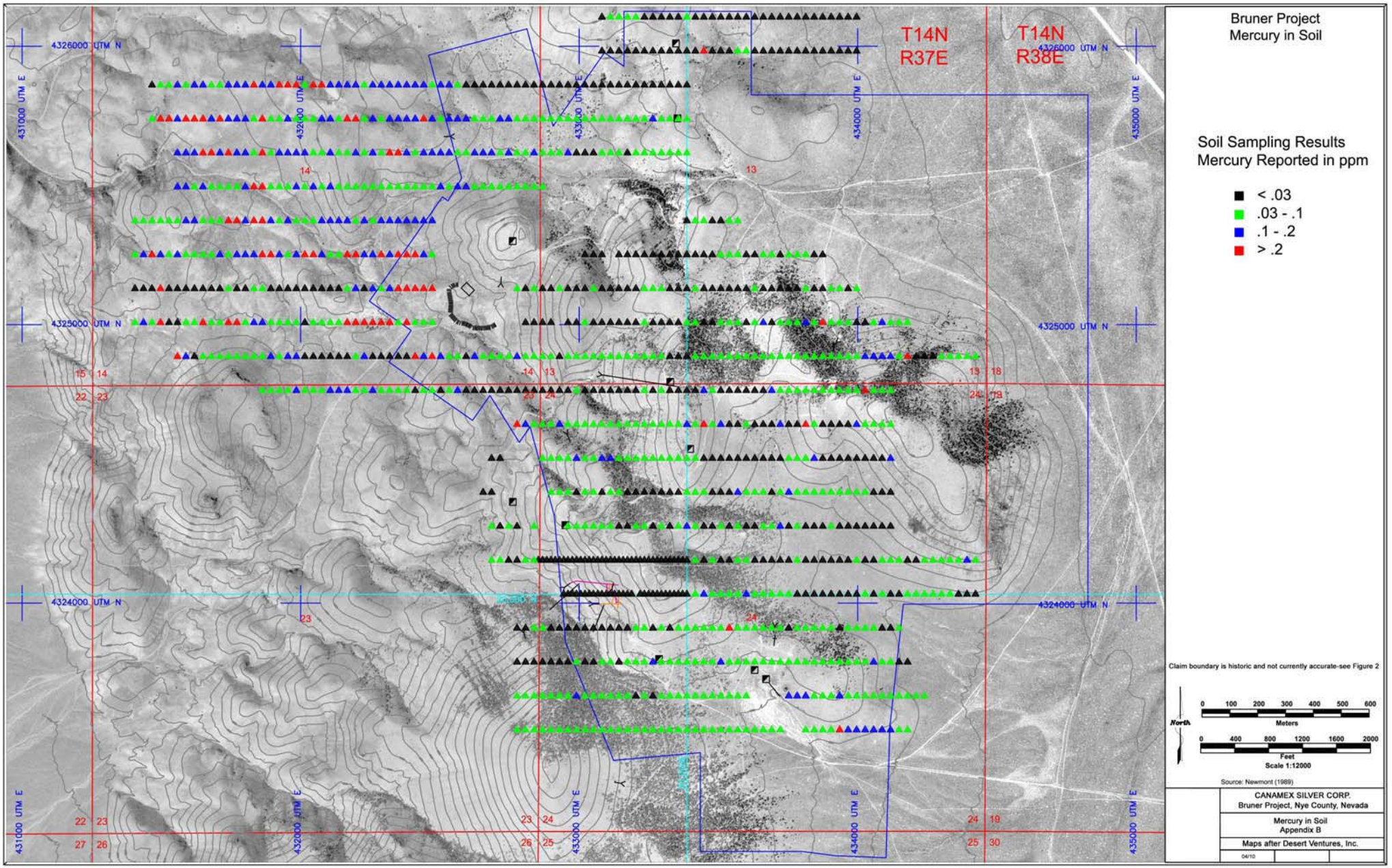
Gold Knob	AIVN	4302A	756224
July Millsite	AIVN	4302B	756224
Black Mule Millsite	AIVN	4302C	756224

APPENDIX B


Bruner Project
Silver in Soil
T14N
R37E
T14N
R38E
Soil Sampling Results
Silver Reported in ppb
<150
150-450
450- 1000
>1000
4326000 UTM N
4325000 UTM N
4324000 UTM N
431000 UTM E
432000 UTM E
433000 UTM E
434000 UTM E
435000 UTM E
Claim boundary is historic and not currently accurate-see Figure 2
North
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meters
0 400 800 1200 1600 2000
Feet
Scale 1:12000
Source: Newmont (1989)
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Silver in Soil
Appendix B
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10


Bruner Project
Arsenic in Soil
T14N
R37E
T14N
R38E
4326000 UTM N
4325000 UTM N
4324000 UTM N
431000 UTM E
432000 UTM E
433000 UTM E
434000 UTM E
435000 UTM E
Soil Sampling Results
Arsenic Reported in ppb
< 5
5 - 10
10 - 15
> 15
Claim boundary is historic and not currently accurate-see Figure 2
North
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meters
0 400 800 1200 1600 2000
Feet
Scale 1:12000
Source: Newmont (1989)
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Arsenic in Soil
Appendix B
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10


Bruner Project
Antimony in Soil
Soil Sampling Results
Antimony Reported in ppm
< .5
.5 - 1.2
1.2 - 2
> 2
T14N
R37E
T14N
R38E
4326000 UTM N
4325000 UTM N
4324000 UTM N
431000 UTM E
432000 UTM E
433000 UTM E
434000 UTM E
435000 UTM E
Claim boundary is historic and not currently accurate-see Figure 2
North
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meters
0 400 800 1200 1600 2000
Feet
Scale 1:12000
Source: Newmont (1989)
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Antimony in Soil
Appendix B
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10


Bruner Project
Mercury in Soil
T14N
R37E
T14N
R38E
4326000 UTM N
4325000 UTM N
4324000 UTM N
431000 UTM E
432000 UTM E
433000 UTM E
434000 UTM E
435000 UTM E
Soil Sampling Results
Mercury Reported in ppm
< .03
.03 - .1
.1 - .2
> .2
Claim boundary is historic and not currently accurate-see Figure 2
North
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meters
0 400 800 1200 1600 2000
Feet
Scale 1:12000
Source: Newmont (1989)
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Mercury in Soil
Appendix B
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10

APPENDIX C

BRUNER MINE - DRILL HOLE COLLAR LOCATION AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCEPTS

	Mine Co-ord										
DRILL HOLE	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Drilled by	From	To	Au-opt	Ag-opt
BRU-001	20990	19050	6675	0	90	440	KENNECOTT				
BRU-002	21145	19225	6700	0	90	440	KENNECOTT				
BRU-003	21015	18830	6660	0	90	490	KENNECOTT				
BRU-004	19455	19945	6860	0	90	270	KENNECOTT				
BRU-005	19550	19300	6770	0	90	500	KENNECOTT	80	90	0.033	0.64
								90	100	0.021	0.54
								100	110	0.023	1
								150	160	0.052	-0.1
BRU-006	19189	19908	6756	0	90	500	KENNECOTT	90	100	0.034	0.29
								150	160	0.043	0.77
BRU-007	19225	20670	6945	0	90	500	KENNECOTT				
BRU-008	18405	20860	6730	0	90	480	KENNECOTT				
BRU-009	17980	21175	6565	0	90	490	KENNECOTT				
BRU-010	18140	20530	6595	0	90	500	KENNECOTT				
BRU-011	18790	20404	6710	0	90	480	KENNECOTT				
BRU-012	20510	19220	6725	0	90	490	KENNECOTT				
BRU-013	20050	22010	6920	0	90	450	KENNECOTT				
BRU-014	23370	23100	6620	0	90	300	KENNECOTT				
BRU-015	18450	20060	6490	0	90	300	KENNECOTT				
BRU-016	19418	19996	6860	95	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-017	19480	20226	6950	94	60	420	NEWMONT	0	5	0.048	0.18
								5	10	0.012	0
								10	15	0.025	0
								15	20	0.024	0.2
								80	85	0.069	0.16
BRU-018	19148	20410	6895	93	60	560	NEWMONT	40	45	0.075	0.25
								490	495	0.041	0.78
BRU-019	19044	20046	6720	94	60	500	NEWMONT	75	80	0.021	0.47
								80	85	0.023	0.37
								85	90	0.689	12.18
								90	95	0.086	4.08
								95	100	0.026	1.54
								115	120	0.048	0.3
								145	150	0.047	0.63
								160	165	0.033	0.48
								165	170	0.113	0.41
								185	190	0.091	0
								205	210	0.032	0.14
								235	240	0.025	0.87
								240	245	0.049	1.81
								245	250	0.031	0.33
								280	285	0.037	0
BRU-020	19403	19696	6770	90	60	420	NEWMONT				
BRU-021	19653	20184	6980	0	90	685	NEWMONT				
BRU-022	19107	19758	6665	90	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-023	18446	20159	6520	86	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-024	18609	20305	6585	89	60	420	NEWMONT	180	185	0.046	0.81
								265	270	0.055	3.71
								270	275	0.02	1.73
								275	280	0.016	1.81
								285	290	0.127	4.55
								320	325	0.038	0.18
								355	360	0.058	0.26
BRU-025	18808	20385	6720	100	60	420	NEWMONT	180	185	0.171	0
BRU-026	18897	20170	6720	0	90	800	NEWMONT	160	165	0.151	0.34
								165	170	0.218	0.5
								170	175	0.03	0.33
								175	180	0.05	0.44
								180	185	0.065	0.51
								185	190	0.093	0.29
								190	195	0.081	0.49

DRILL HOLE	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Drilled by	From	To	Au-opt	Ag-opt
								195	200	0.042	0.47
								200	205	0.076	0.45
								205	210	0.078	0.35
								210	215	0.068	0.45
								215	220	0.121	0.72
BRU-027	19003	20072	6725	0	90	700	NEWMONT	95	100	0.055	0.16
								100	105	0.014	0.25
								105	110	0.201	0.46
								110	115	0.007	0.19
								115	120	1.284	1.01
								145	150	0.134	0
								150	155	1.806	1.06
								485	490	0.033	0.11
BRU-028	19307	19800	6740	0	90	820	NEWMONT	1			
BRU-029	17620	24355	6480	272	60	400	NEWMONT				
BRU-030	17930	24480	6470	272	60	240	NEWMONT	55	60	0.077	0
								60	65	0.032	0
BRU-031	17982	26310	6540	270	60	400	NEWMONT	170	175	0.03	na
BRU-032	17992	24069	6530	270	60	400	NEWMONT	130	135	0.369	na
								135	140	0.01	na
								140	145	0.032	
								145	150	0.017	
BRU-033	17338	24444	6380	270	60	305	NEWMONT				
BRU-034	17630	24560	6390	260	60	200	NEWMONT				
BRU-035	22577	16866	6535	91	60	250	NEWMONT				
BRU-036B	21461	21380	6710	271	60	500	NEWMONT	125	130	0.042	na
BRU-037	20632	20684	6707	270	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-038	20925	20800	6665	270	60	460	NEWMONT				
BRU-039	21128	20645	6638	270	60	400	NEWMONT				
BRU-040	21058	20399	6647	270	60	400	NEWMONT				
BRU-041	21374	20398	6615	270	60	420	NEWMONT	65	70	0.025	na
								70	75	0.015	na
								75	80	0.057	na
								80	85	0.017	na
								85	90	0.013	na
								110	115	0.048	na
								255	260	0.077	na
BRU-042	21613	22186	6883	271	60	500	NEWMONT	80	85	0.039	na
BRU-043	20295	22398	6828	266	60	400	NEWMONT				
BRU-044	20123	21552	6870	274	60	400	NEWMONT	100	105	0.124	na
								205	210	0.026	na
								210	215	0.093	na
								215	220	0.022	na
								240	245	0.069	na
BRU-045	19586	21155	6810	274	60	500	NEWMONT	440	445	0.2	na
								445	450	0.034	na
BRU-046	19615	21991	6783	91	60	420	NEWMONT				
BRU-047	18875	20859	6840	92	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-048	18805	21055	6755	91	60	420	NEWMONT				
BRU-049	18406	21124	6717	90	60	420	NEWMONT	1			
BRU-050	18627	20605	6722	112	60	420	NEWMONT				
BRU-051	18423	20845	6730	90	60	400	NEWMONT				
BRU-052	18126	21331	6587	91	60	420	NEWMONT	295	300	0.043	na
BRU-053	18365	20526	6600	91	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-054	18016	20749	6540	91	45	420	NEWMONT				
BRU-055	18789	19995	6590	92	60	400	NEWMONT	85	90	0.027	na
								90	95	0.013	na
								95	100	0.054	na
								100	105	0.01	na
								105	110	0.031	na
								225	230	0.032	na

DRILL HOLE	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Drilled by	From	To	Au-opt	Ag-opt
BRU-056	18892	20545	6820	91	60	420	NEWMONT	95	100	0.142	na
								130	135	0.058	na
								135	140	0.119	na
								380	385	0.081	na
								385	390	0.03	na
BRU-057	19022	20285	6830	106	60	500	NEWMONT	390	395	0.044	na
BRU-058	18859	20547	6820	0	90	420	NEWMONT				
BRU-059	18545	20711	6718	90	60	400	NEWMONT				
BRU-060	21046	19508	6702	270	60	500	NEWMONT	170	175	0.038	na
								175	180	0.036	na
BRU-061	22233	17534	6556	88	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-062	23279	15518	6526	90	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-063	23322	16804	6506	90	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-064	25098	16050	6485	270	60	660	NEWMONT				
BRU-065	23000	19395	6518	270	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-066	21800	17395	6580	270	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-067	20800	17770	6660	270	60	480	NEWMONT				
BRU-068	21661	17974	6590	90	60	500	NEWMONT	305	310	0.119	na
								310	315	0.017	na
								345	350	0.097	na
								350	355	0.02	na
								435	440	0.031	na
								440	445	0.034	na
BRU-069	22288	17970	6555	90	60	600	NEWMONT				
BRU-070	23308	18485	6505	90	60	560	NEWMONT				
BRU-071	22942	18794	6518	270	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-072	23472	19200	6500	270	60	500	NEWMONT	250	255	0.041	na
								265	270	0.042	na
								270	275	0.041	na
								390	395	0.032	na
								395	400	0.021	na
BRU-073	24515	18143	6465	90	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-074	24714	18965	6455	90	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-075	25321	17582	6460	90	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-076	25150	14900	6505	90	60	760	NEWMONT				
BRU-077	21600	20195	6590	270	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-078	21800	17800	6580	90	60	485	NEWMONT				
BRU-079	21900	18400	6610	270	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-080	22400	19800	6545	270	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-081	20400	21400	6760	270	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-082	19650	21600	6800	90	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-083	19180	19920	6740	90	60	500	NEWMONT	0	5	0.13	na
								5	10	0.012	na
								10	15	0.011	na
								35	40	0.1	na
								55	60	0.07	na
								60	65	0.151	na
								65	70	0.024	na
								125	130	0.012	na
								130	135	0.032	na
								220	225	0.163	na
								295	300	0.032	na
BRU-084	19339	19070	6690	90	60	500	NEWMONT				
BRU-085	22100	18400	6600	270	60	400	NEWMONT	245	250	0.047	na
								250	255	0.004	na
								255	260	0.06	na
								260	265	0.01	na
								300	305	0.039	na
								330	335	0.602	na
								335	340	0.178	na
BRU-086	18700	20130	6610	90	60	673	NEWMONT	45	50	0.024	na
								50	55	0.1	na
								55	60	0.016	na

DRILL HOLE	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Drilled by		From	To	Au-opt	Ag-opt
									80	85	0.045	na
									85	90	0.046	na
									330	335	0.036	na
									335	340	0.047	na
BRU-087	15000	24800	6070	90	50	600	NEWMONT					
BRU-088	14800	25600	6040	90	45	700	NEWMONT					
BRU-089	14200	25600	5920	90	45	545	NEWMONT					
BRU-090	17910	21760	6469	0	90	250	MIRAMAR		200	205	0.048	0.44
									205	210	0.038	0.42
BRU-091	17770	21270	6492	110	45	215	MIRAMIR		110	115	0.044	0.26
BRU-092	18525	20100	6538	90	45	250	MIRAMIR					
BRU-093	19150	20260	6855	85	45	215	MIRAMAR					
BRU-094	19260	20110	6865	85	45	195	MIRAMAR	1	10	15	0.03	0.61
									15	20	0.099	0.68
									20	25	0.038	0.88
									25	30	0.005	0.45
									30	35	0.08	1
									35	40	0.012	0.29
									40	45	0.011	0.28
									45	50	0.201	2.85
									50	55	0.024	0.54
									75	80	0.031	0.31
BRU-095	19180	19910	6758	175	45	250	MIRAMAR	1	0	5	0.161	0.12
									5	10	0.054	0
									35	40	0.052	0.17
									40	45	0.135	2.49
									45	50	0.575	3.13
									50	55	0.113	1.76
									55	60	0.099	1.65
									60	65	0.017	0.68
BRU-096	19035	20060	6745	165	45	125	MIRAMAR	1	0	5	0.049	0.13
									5	10	0.02	0.13
									10	15	0.034	0.19
									15	20	0.017	0.16
									20	25	0.023	0.21
									80	85	0.198	1.03
									85	90	0.021	0.57
BRU-097	18985	20075	6739	0	90	300	MIRAMAR	1	75	80	0.11	0
									260	265	0.142	0.69
									265	270	0.031	0.33
BRU-098	19230	20445	6915	95	60	225	MIRAMAR	1	200	205	0.019	0.29
									205	210	0.118	1.26
									210	215	0.022	0.24
									215	220	0.024	0.56
									220	225	0.034	0.27
BRU-099	19335	20320	6925	75	45	200	MIRAMAR	1	180	185	0.166	0.15
BRU-100	19110	19780	6677	90	45	200	MIRAMAR					
BRU-101	18975	19950	6682	90	45	300	MIRAMAR		210	215	0.041	0.36
									230	235	0.03	0
BRU-102	18950	19985	6677	0	90	150	MIRAMAR	1	30	35	0.131	0
BRU-103	18835	19915	6613	90	45	245	MIRAMAR					
BRU-104	21620	18085	6589	90	50	400	MIRAMAR		325	330	0.031	0.07
									330	335	0.035	0.09
BRU-105	21990	18200	6583	350	45	300	MIRAMAR	1	160	165	0.039	0
									165	170	0.046	0
									170	175	0.018	0.09
									175	180	0.712	0.46
									180	185	0.917	0.57
									185	190	0.028	0

DRILL HOLE	East	North	Elev	Azimuth	Dip	Depth	Drilled by	From	To	Au-opt	Ag-opt
BRU-106	20990	18750	6648	270	45	175	MIRAMAR				
BRU-107	25050	21300	6437	0	90	450	C/V				
BRU-108	25800	19540	6437	0	90	550	C/V				
BRU-109	24000	19650	6478	0	90	200	C/V				
BRU-110	23510	27100	6398	0	90	200	C/V				
BRU-111	22970	28100	6395	0	90	150	C/V				
BRU-112	25700	24400	6410	0	90	625	C/V				
BRU-113	29440	21260	6430	0	90	855	C/V				
BRU-114	32650	17420	6475	0	90	665	C/V				
BRU-115	22470	28100	6400	0	90	250	C/V				
BRU-116	23470	28100	6390	0	90	175	C/V				
BRU-117	24850	21300	6432	0	90	450	C/V				
BRU-118	24550	21300	6460	270	45	300	C/V				
BRU-119	22200	24550	6475	0	90	100	C/V				
BRU-120	21415	19560	6665	280	70	750	C/V	245	250	0.061	0.08
								250	255	0.016	0.1
								255	260	0.072	0.56
								260	265	0.018	0.36
								290	295	0.032	0.21
								710	715	0.034	0.1
BRU-121	22060	18530	6630	290	60	500	C/V 1				
BRU95-001	9989	53005	6805	30	45	545	MIR-MD				
BRU95-002	9257	54394	6800	90	55	595	MIR-MD				
BRU95-003	9445	54826	6890	360	90	495	MIR-MD	40	45	0.018	na
								45	50	0.041	na
								50	55	0.033	na
								55	60	0.018	na
								60	65	0.034	na
BRU95-004	9867	55033	6810	270	45	595	MIR-MD				
BRU95-005	9805	55337	6775	270	45	595	MIR-MD				
BRU95-006	16512	49363	6805	150	45	395	MIR-MD				
BRU95-007	16051	49120	6810	180	45	425	MIR-MD				
BRU95-008	16234	49338	6820	160	45	395	MIR-MD				
BRU95-009	21600	18281	6585	88	45	615	MIR-MD	30	35	0.038	na
								210	215	0.054	na
								215	220	0.036	na
								295	300	0.035	na
BRU95-010	22150	18900	6621	270	45	595	MIR-MD				
BRU95-011	20990	18625	6641	270	75	535	MIR-MD	430	435	0.08	na
								435	440	0.013	na
								440	445	0.029	na
BRU95-012	21030	18840	6648	270	75	485	MIR-MD	240	245	0.114	na
BRU95-013	21195	19855	6625	270	70	435	MIR-MD				
BRU95-014	15742	25762	6315	53	45	625	MIR-MD				
BRU95-015	15397	25867	6265	270	45	595	MIR-MD				
BRU95-016	15188	25618	6183	40	45	600	MIR-MD	270	275	0.03	na
								320	325	0.03	na
BRU95-017	15819	24577	6210	60	45	495	MIR-MD	60	65	0.083	na

PATRIOT GOLD -BRUNER DRILL HIGHLIGHTS 2005-2009
(For Locations, please refer to Figure 8)

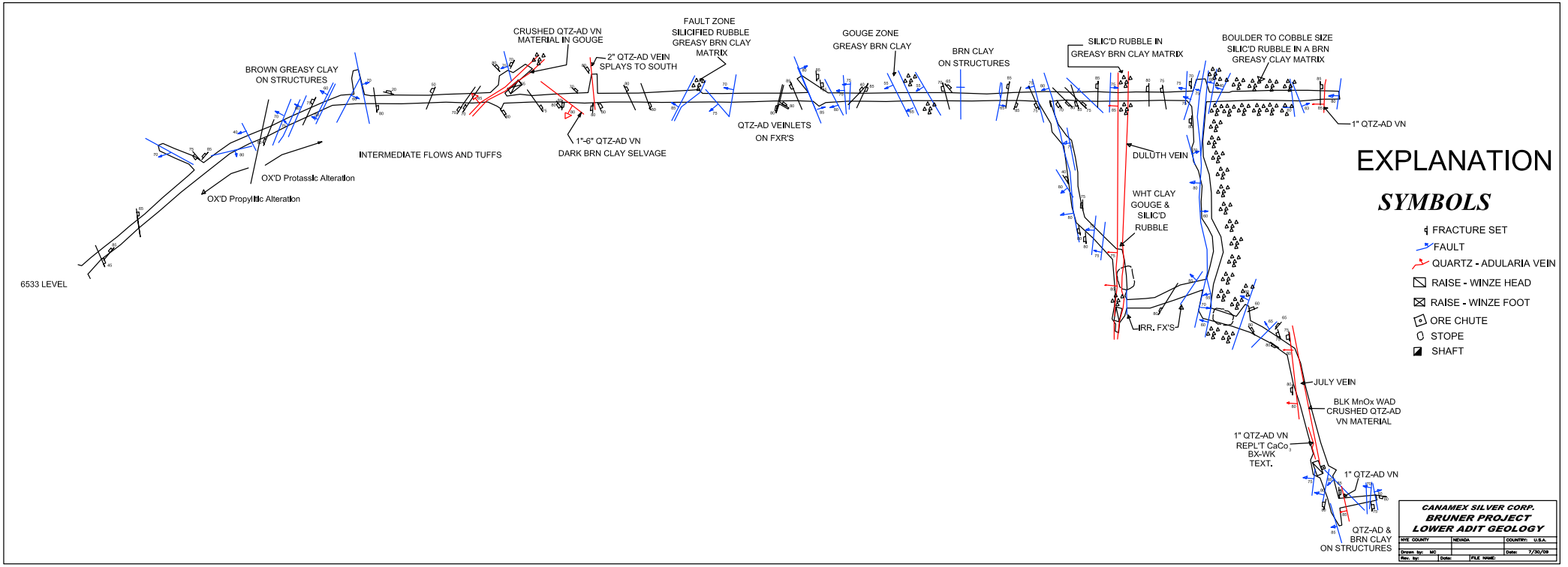
Table 6. BRUNER PROJECT SUMMARY DRILLING RESULTS

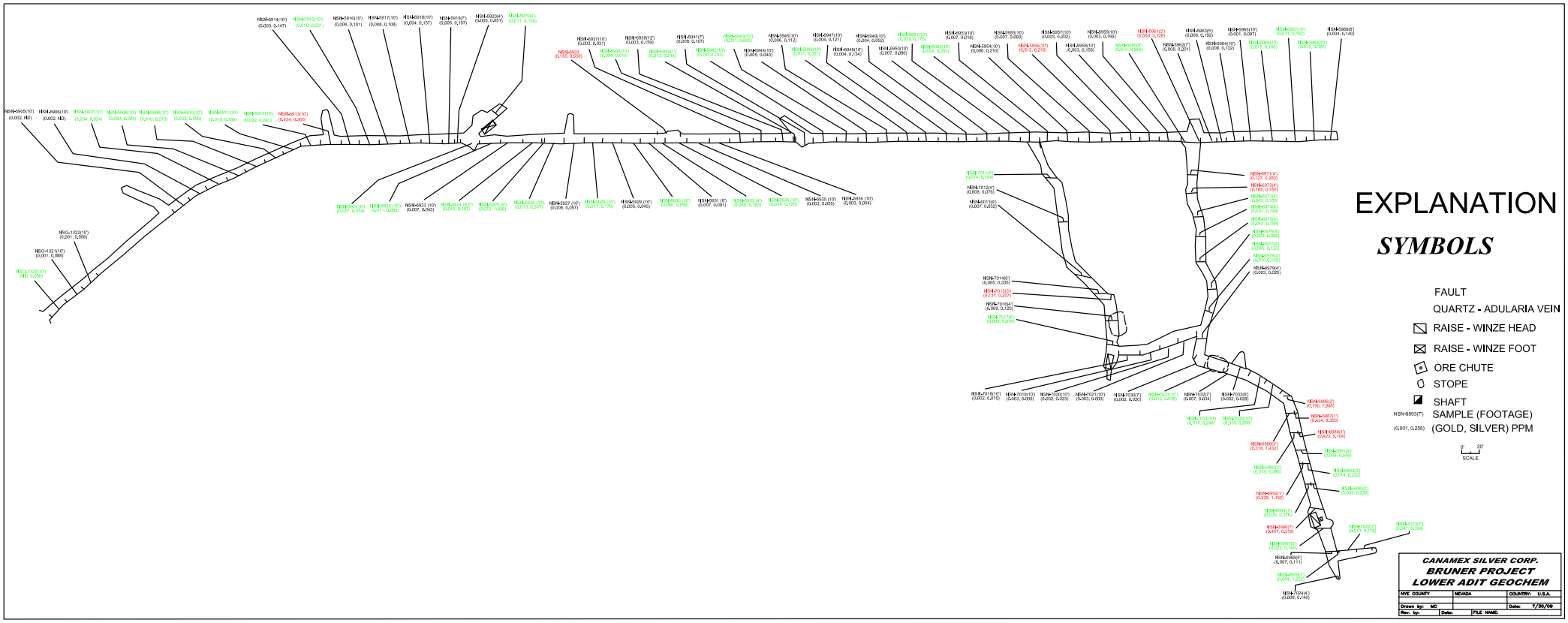
HOLE #	Azimuth Degrees	Dip Degrees	TotalDepth Feet	From Feet	To Feet	Interval Feet	Gold Oz/ton	Silver Oz/ton
B-01	0	-45	300	210	220	10	0.010	0.04
				230	250	20	0.011	0.13
B-02	0	-45	350	345	350	5	0.051	<0.01
B-03	0	-45	400	300	310	10	0.011	<0.01
				340	360	20	0.012	0.03
B-04	0	-45	450	345	365	20	0.270	0.40
			Including	345	350	5	0.975	1.01
				370	375	5	0.204	0.06
				375	380	5	0.016	0.06
				440	445	5	0.016	0.06
B-04b	0	-50	500	470	480	10	0.012	0.30
B-05	0	-45	450				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-06	0	-45	750				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-07	180	-45	200	70	75	5	0.051	0.27
B-08	180	-45	500				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-09	180	-45	300	205	210	5	0.010	0.03
				235	245	10	0.029	0.02
				250	255	5	0.019	0.06
B-10	180	-45	450				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-11	180	-45	300	80	85	5	0.013	0.17
				175	180	5	0.096	0.25
B-12	180	-45	520	60	65	5	0.010	0.06
				70	75	5	0.012	0.12
				145	150	5	0.016	0.03
				170	180	10	0.012	0.01
				230	240	10	0.014	<0.01
				250	260	10	0.014	<0.01
				445	455	10	0.011	0.05
				460	465	5	0.022	0.18
				485	490	5	0.061	0.55
				490	505	15	0.011	0.09
B-13	180	-45	450				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-14	180	-45	300				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-15	180	-45	385				No +0.01 oz/ton Au Values	
B-16	180	-45	400	280	285	5	0.013	0.05
				300	305	5	0.012	0.09
				305	310	5	0.152	0.77
				310	325	15	0.022	0.03
				340	345	5	0.011	0.03

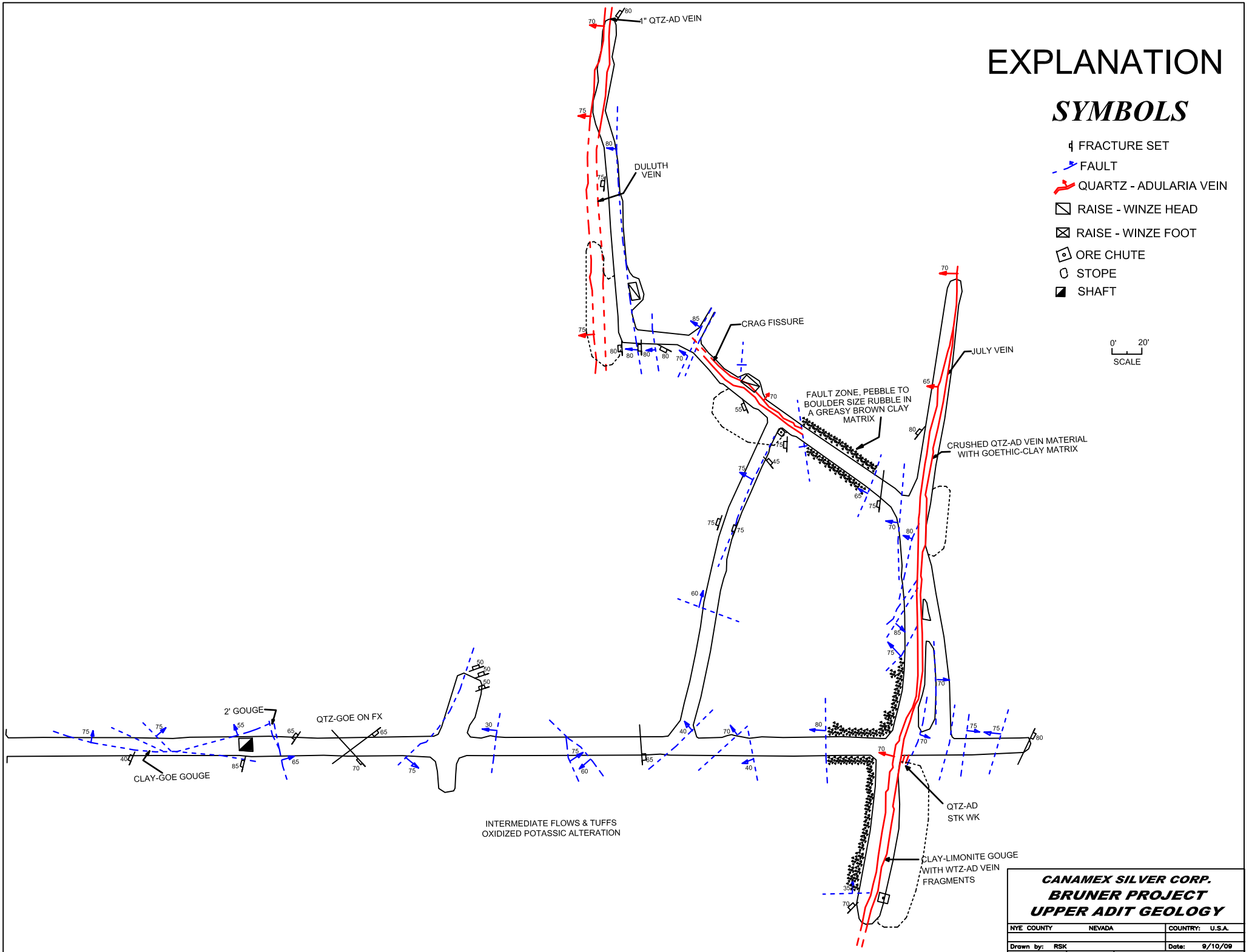
B-17	180	-45	400	95	100	5	0.010	0.02
				125	185	60	0.015	0.03
				315	320	5	0.010	0.01
B-18	0	-60	1000	470	475	5	0.011	0.10
				500	505	5	0.012	0.10
				565	570	5	0.010	0.31
B-19	0	-60	1000	310	315	5	0.015	0.34
				480	485	5	0.010	0.10
				490	500	10	0.010	0.05
				515	520	5	0.010	0.06
B-20	0	-80	1240	10	15	5	0.019	0.04
				505	530	25	0.052	0.12
			Including	515	520	5	0.189	0.08

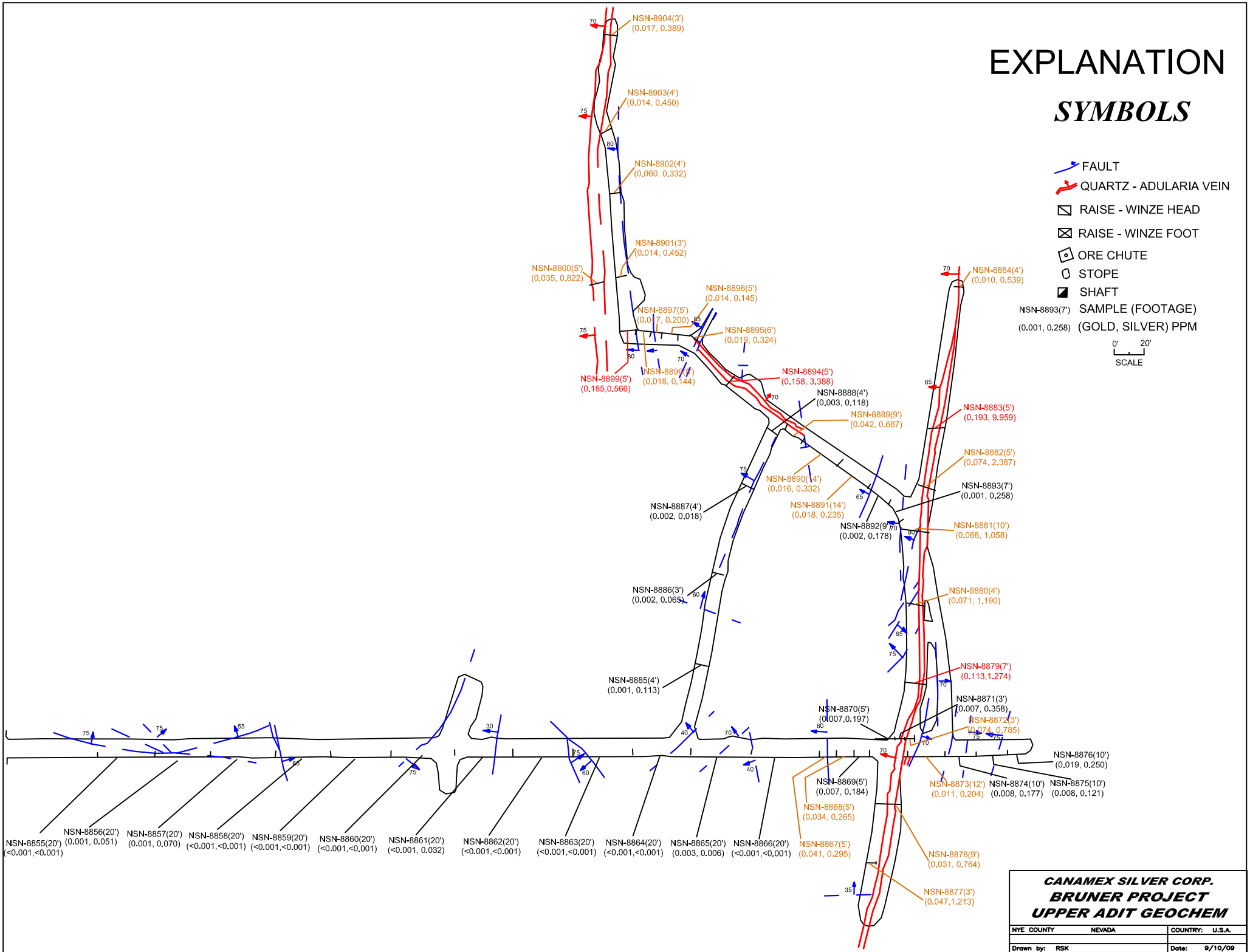
Note: Only +0.01 oz/ton gold values reported in table.

APPENDIX D


6533 LEVEL
BROWN GREASY CLAY ON STRUCTURES
OX'D Protassic Alteration
OX'D Propylitic Alteration
INTERMEDIATE FLOWS AND TUFFS
CRUSHED QTZ-AD VN MATERIAL IN GOUGE
2" QTZ-AD VEIN SPLAYS TO SOUTH
1"-6" QTZ-AD VN DARK BRN CLAY SELVAGE
FAULT ZONE SILICIFIED RUBBLE GREASY BRN CLAY MATRIX
QTZ-AD VEINLETS ON FXR'S
GOUGE ZONE GREASY BRN CLAY
BRN CLAY ON STRUCTURES
SILIC'D RUBBLE IN GREASY BRN CLAY MATRIX
DULUTH VEIN
WHT CLAY GOUGE & SILIC'D RUBBLE
IRR. FX'S
BOULDER TO COBBLE SIZE SILIC'D RUBBLE IN A BRN GREASY CLAY MATRIX
1" QTZ-AD VN
JULY VEIN
BLK MnOx WAD CRUSHED QTZ-AD VN MATERIAL
1" QTZ-AD VN REPL'T CaCo3 BX-WK TEXT.
1" QTZ-AD VN
QTZ-AD & BRN CLAY ON STRUCTURES
EXPLANATION
SYMBOLS
FRACTURE SET
FAULT
QUARTZ - ADULARIA VEIN
RAISE - WINZE HEAD
RAISE - WINZE FOOT
ORE CHUTE
STOPE
SHAFT
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
BRUNER PROJECT
LOWER ADIT GEOLOGY
NYE COUNTY
NEVADA
COUNTRY: U.S.A.
Drawn by: MC
Date: 7/30/09
Rev. by:
Date:
FILE NAME:


EXPLANATION
SYMBOLS
FAULT
QUARTZ - ADULARIA VEIN
RAISE - WINZE HEAD
RAISE - WINZE FOOT
ORE CHUTE
STOPE
SHAFT
NSN-8893(7*) SAMPLE (FOOTAGE)
(0.001, 0.258) (GOLD, SILVER) PPM
0 20
SCALE
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
BRUNER PROJECT
LOWER ADIT GEOCHEM
NYE COUNTY
NEVADA
COUNTRY: U.S.A.
Drawn By: MC
Date: 7/30/09
Rev. by:
Date:
FILE NAME:


1" QTZ-AD VEIN
DULUTH VEIN
CRAG FISSURE
JULY VEIN
FAULT ZONE, PEBBLE TO BOULDER SIZE RUBBLE IN A GREASY BROWN CLAY MATRIX
CRUSHED QTZ-AD VEIN MATERIAL WITH GOETHIC-CLAY MATRIX
2' GOUGE
QTZ-GOE ON FX
CLAY-GOE GOUGE
INTERMEDIATE FLOWS & TUFFS
OXIDIZED POTASSIC ALTERATION
QTZ-AD
STK WK
CLAY-LIMONITE GOUGE
WITH WTZ-AD VEIN
FRAGMENTS
EXPLANATION
SYMBOLS
FRACTURE SET
FAULT
QUARTZ - ADULARIA VEIN
RAISE - WINZE HEAD
RAISE - WINZE FOOT
ORE CHUTE
STOPE
SHAFT
0'
20'
SCALE
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
BRUNER PROJECT
UPPER ADIT GEOLOGY
NYE COUNTY
NEVADA
COUNTRY: U.S.A.
Drawn by: RSK
Date: 9/10/09
Rev. by:
Date:
FILE NAME:



EXPLANATION

SYMBOLS

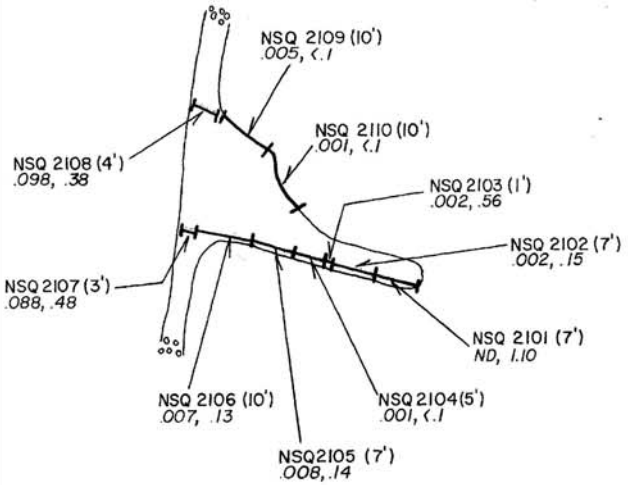
- FAULT
- QUARTZ - ADULARIA VEIN
- RAISE - WINZE HEAD
- RAISE - WINZE FOOT
- ORE CHUTE
- STOPE
- SHAFT
- NSN-8893(7') SAMPLE (FOOTAGE)
- (0.001, 0.258) (GOLD, SILVER) PPM

0' 20'
SCALE

CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
BRUNER PROJECT
UPPER ADIT GEOCHEM

NYE COUNTY	NEVADA	COUNTRY: U.S.A.
Drawn by: RSK		Date: 9/10/09
Rev. by:	Date:	FILE NAME:

APPENDIX E



SAMPLE NUMBER (width-feet)
Au opt, Ag opt

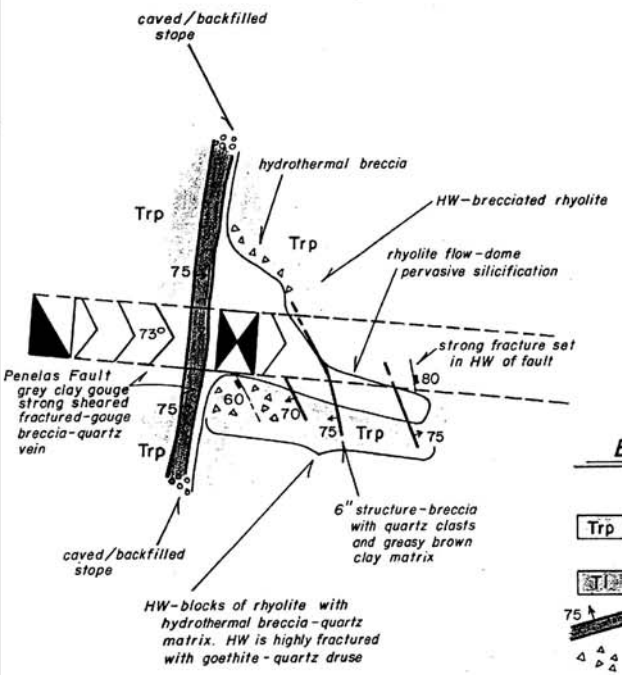
0 20 40 FEET
SCALE 1"=20'

N

Source: Newmont (1989)

CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Penelas Upper Au
Appendix E
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10

AIVN 010978



Explanation

- Trp — RHYOLITE QUARTZ PORPHYRY
- Tl — BIOTITE LATITE CRYSTAL TUFF
- 75 — FAULT
- BRECCIA
- SHAFT
- 75° — INCLINED SHAFT, extending through a level, chevrons point down

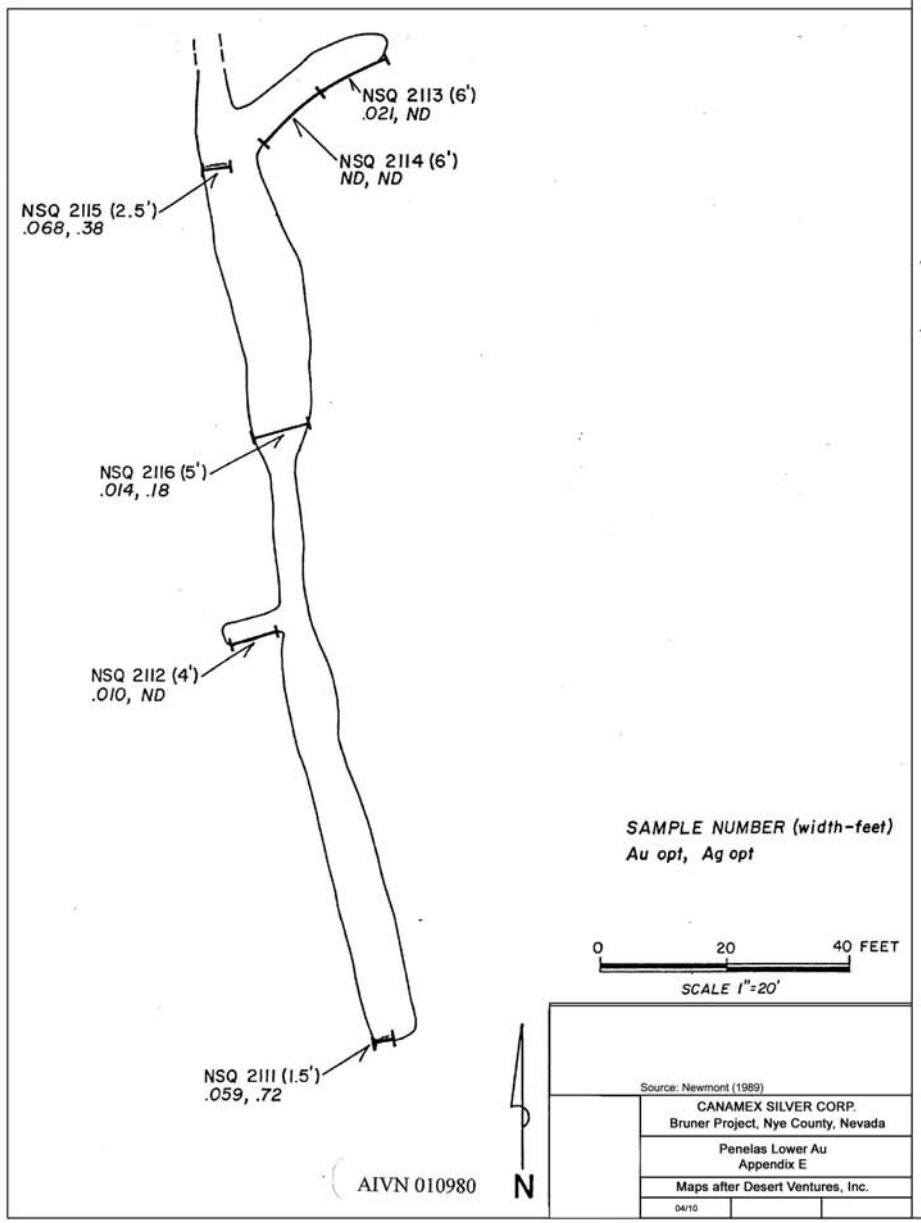
0 20 40 FEET
SCALE 1"=20'

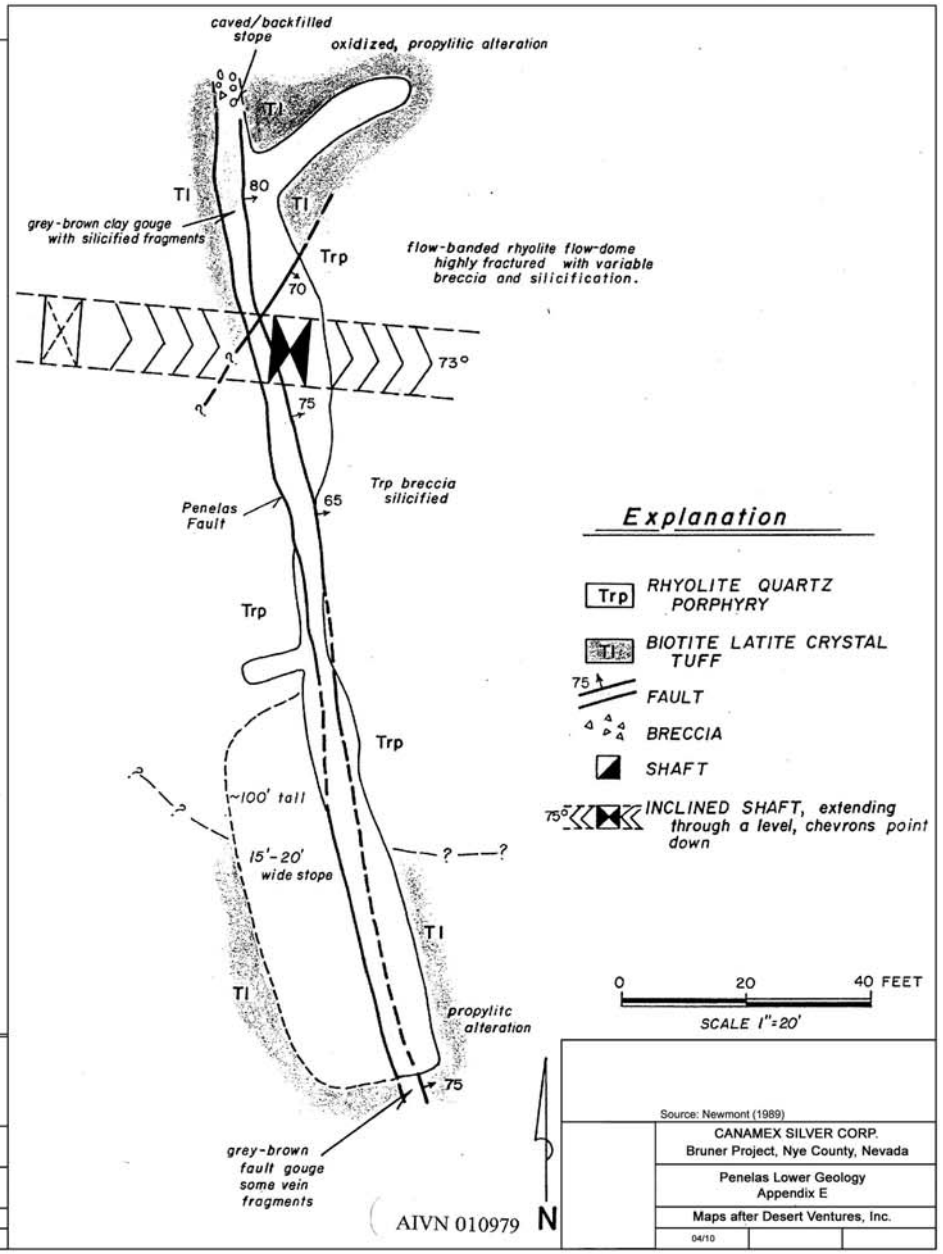
N

Source: Newmont (1989)

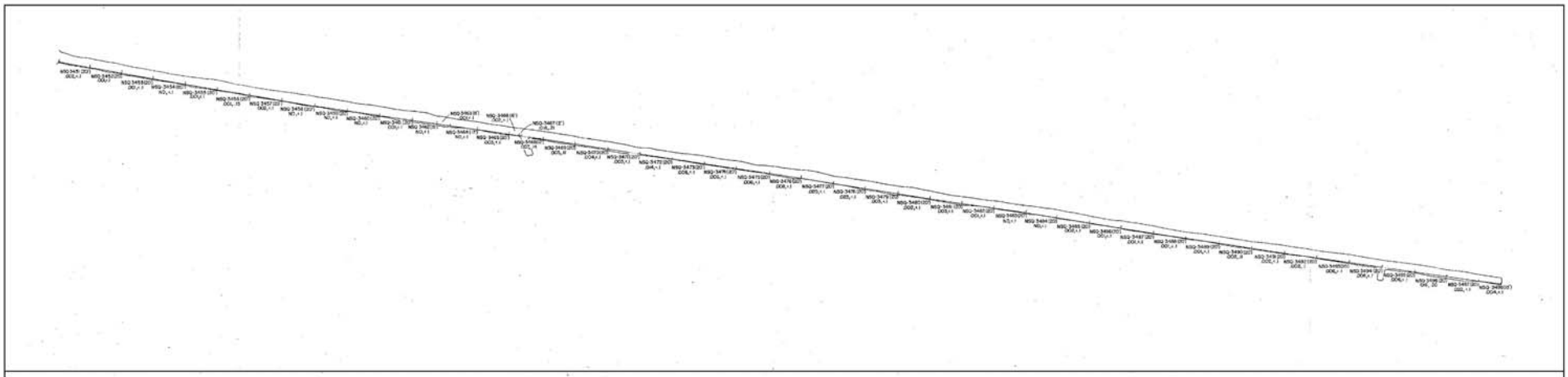
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Penelas Upper Geology
Appendix E
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10

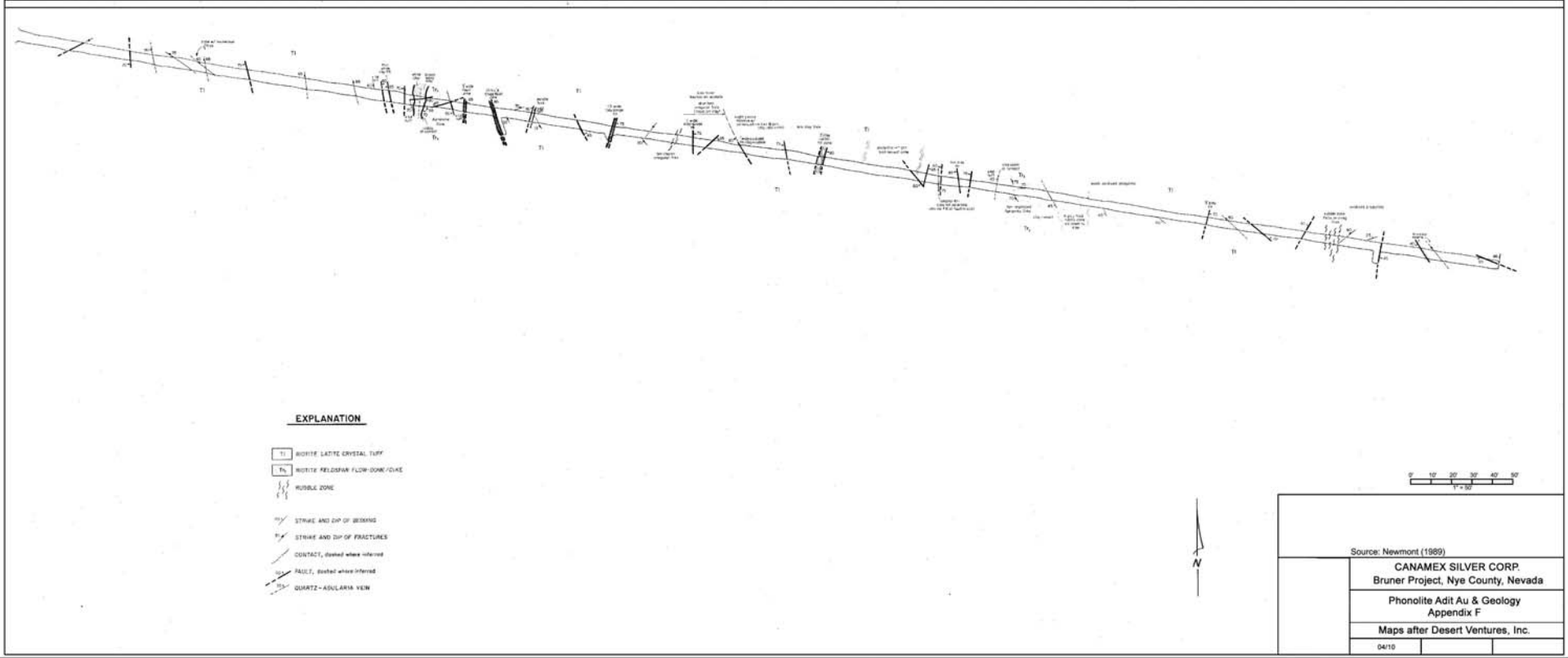
AIVN 010977


NSQ 2113 (6')
.021, ND
NSQ 2114 (6')
ND, ND
NSQ 2115 (2.5')
.068, .38
NSQ 2116 (5')
.014, .18
NSQ 2112 (4')
.010, ND
NSQ 2111 (1.5')
.059, .72
SAMPLE NUMBER (width-feet)
Au opt, Ag opt
0 20 40 FEET
SCALE 1"=20'
N
Source: Newmont (1989)
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Penelas Lower Au
Appendix E
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10
AIVN 010980


caved/backfilled stope
oxidized, propylitic alteration
Tl
80
grey-brown clay gouge with silicified fragments
Trp
flow-banded rhyolite flow-dome highly fractured with variable breccia and silicification.
70
73°
75
Trp breccia silicified
Penelas Fault
65
Trp
~100' tall
15'-20' wide stope
propylitc alteration
grey-brown fault gouge some vein fragments
Explanation
RHYOLITE QUARTZ PORPHYRY
BIOTITE LATITE CRYSTAL TUFF
FAULT
BRECCIA
SHAFT
INCLINED SHAFT, extending through a level, chevrons point down
0 20 40 FEET
SCALE 1"=20'
N
Source: Newmont (1989)
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada
Penelas Lower Geology
Appendix E
Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.
04/10
AIVN 010979

APPENDIX F





Source: Newmont (1989)

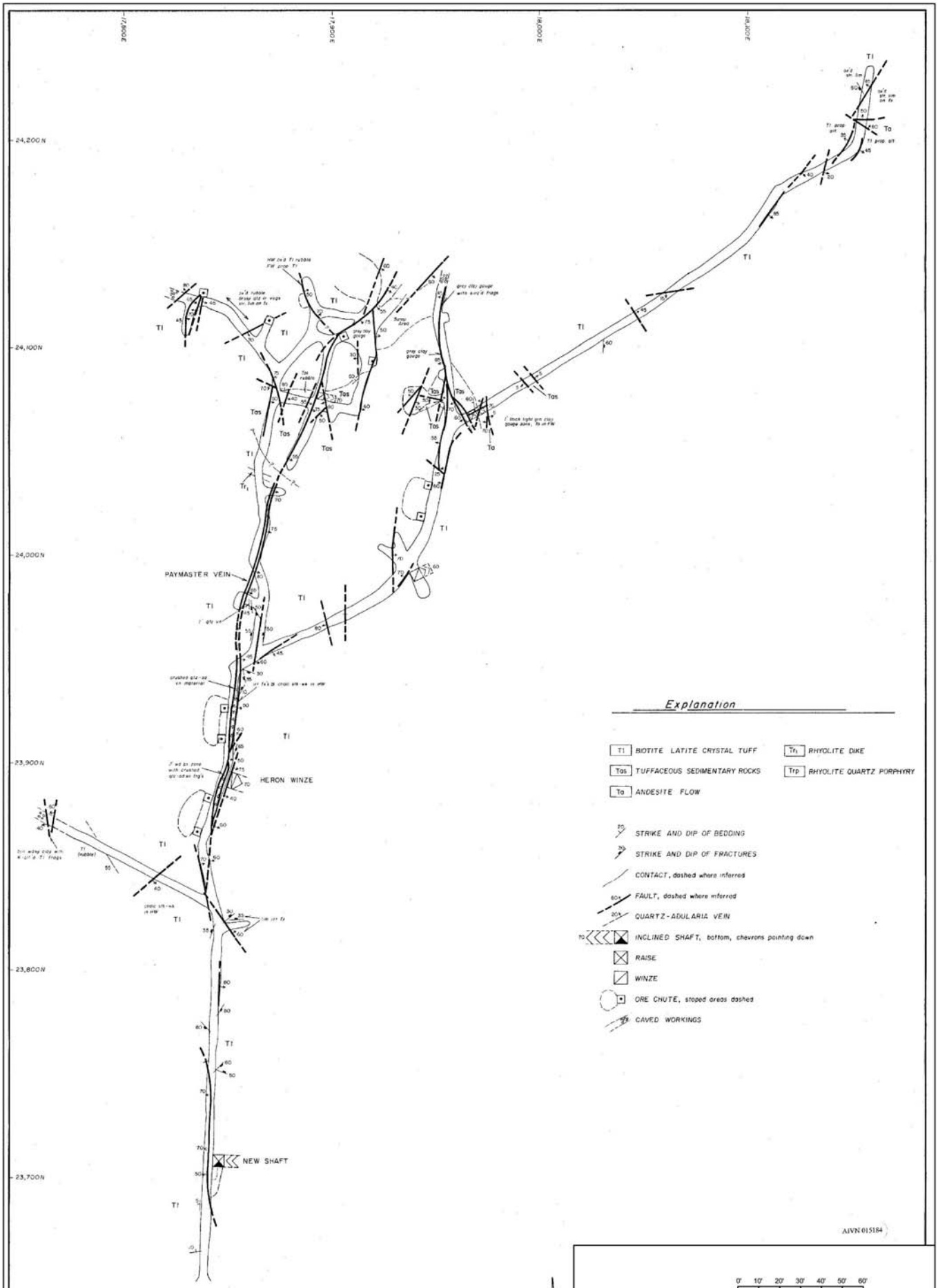
CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada

Phonolite Adit Au & Geology
Appendix F

Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.

04/10

APPENDIX G



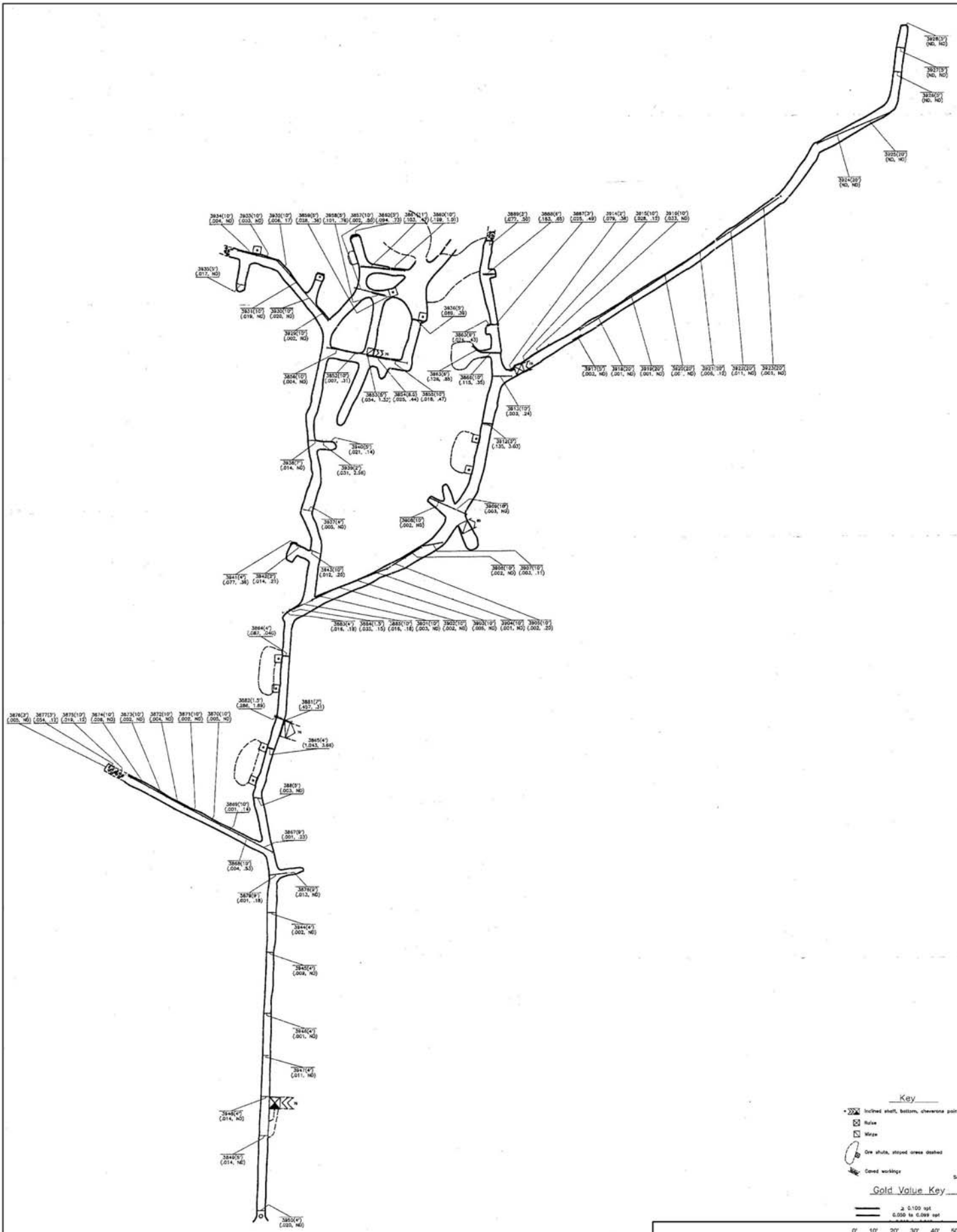
Source: Newmont (1989)

CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada

Paymaster Geology
Appendix G

Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.

04/10



Source: Newmont (1989)

CANAMEX SILVER CORP.
Bruner Project, Nye County, Nevada

Paymaster Au
Appendix G

Maps after Desert Ventures, Inc.

04/10

APPENDIX H

11.113 Schilling: I have also made a cross-section resource estimate of the Duluth target based on 19 sections including all used by Holabird and NEL (above). This estimate was based on the geology which indicates the importance of linear faults that contain through going high-grade veins. These linear zones of mineralization were projected along strike and down dip, and widths and grades assigned based on drill intercepts and underground and surface sampling. All structures identified by NEL were plotted onto east-west cross-sections 100 feet apart and correlated with the logs of the 37 NEL drill-holes. Grades and tonnages were then calculated for each 100-foot slice. A rock density of 12 ft^3/ton was assumed.

SCHILLING 37-HOLE ESTIMATE, DULUTH TARGET

Section	Tons Ore	Waste	oz/ton grade	oz gold	based on no. holes
19,600N	106,250		.011	1,169	1
19,700N	212,500		.011	2,338	1
19,800N	469,166		.027	17,744	2
19,900N	1,702,708		.040	28,411	3
20,000N	1,714,167		.027	46,997	3
20,100N	2,188,750		.049	108,994	3
20,200N	1,729,167		.033	56,741	4
20,300N	1,518,334		.021	33,192	2
20,400N	509,250		.028	14,745	2
20,500N	526,667		.020	10,310	4
20,600N	341,667		.010	3,533	1
20,700N	504,166		.010	5,180	3
20,800N	539,583		.011	5,049	1
20,900N	257,917		.018	4,604	2
21,000N	500,001		.018	8,784	0
21,100N	662,400		.018	11,674	2
21,200N	776,250		.019	14,553	2
21,300N	659,374		.012	8,045	
21,400N	70,000		.015	1,050	0
	14,988,317		.026	383,114	37

11.114 Comparisons: In comparing these three resource-estimates, the following should be considered:

(a) the Holabird tonnage-estimate covers twice the area of the NEL estimate; the Schilling tonnage - estimate covers 2.4 times the area of the Holabird estimate. Thus the tonnage estimates are roughly comparable.

(b) the NEL grade-estimate (0.025 oz au/ton) and a separate grade-calculation (0.028) by Quin (Jul 90) are based only on surface and underground rock-sampling; the Holabird grade-estimate (0.041 oz Au/ton) is based only on drilling intercepts; the Schilling grade-estimate is based on NEL drilling intercepts, surface underground sampling, geology, and soil geochemistry.

(c) the NEL estimated stripping ratio (1.4:1) is assumed.

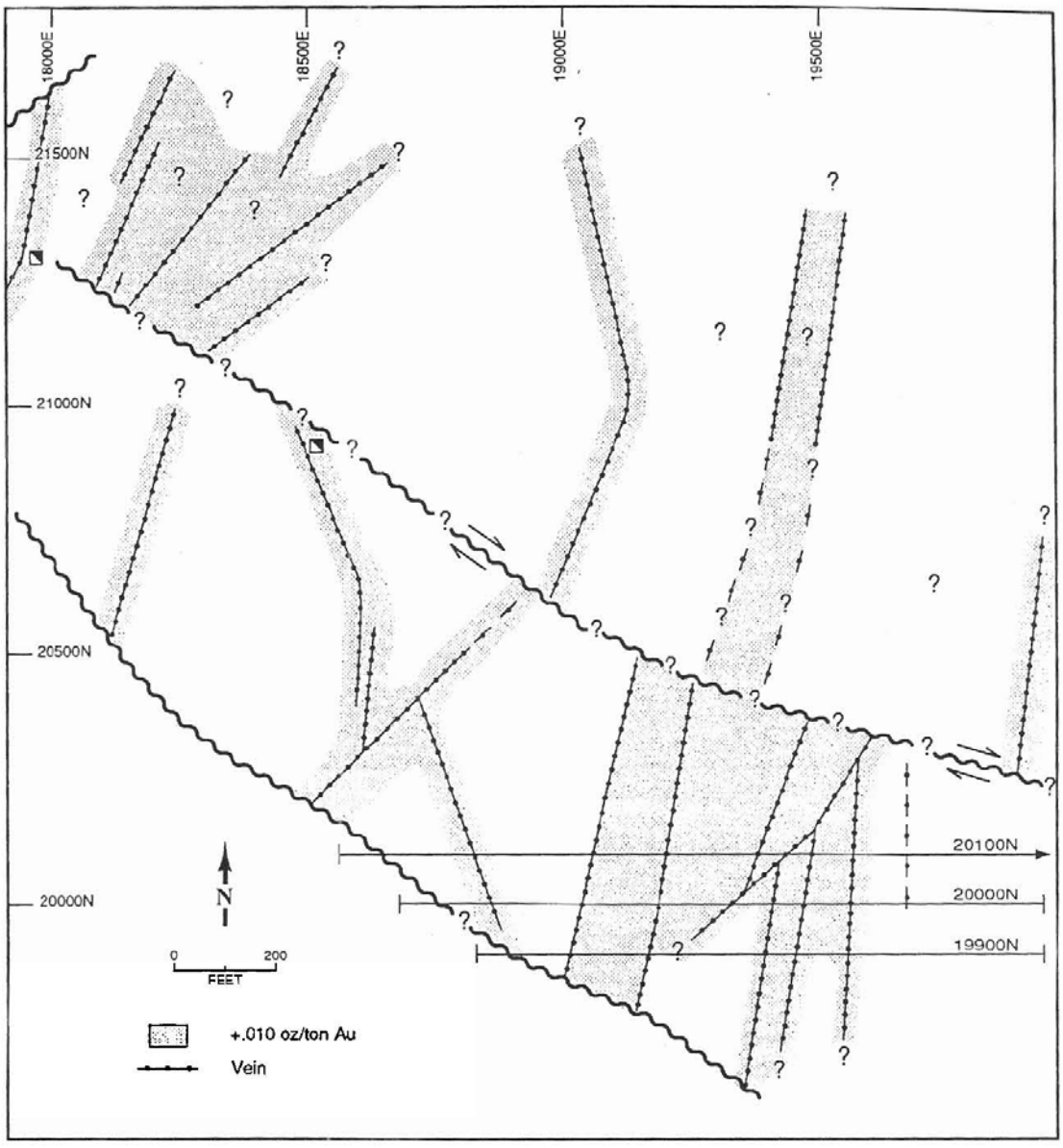


FIGURE 22. PLAN OF THE DULUTH RESOURCE, showing high-grade veins and lower grade disseminated gold, and faults. See Figs. 22A-22C for cross sections.

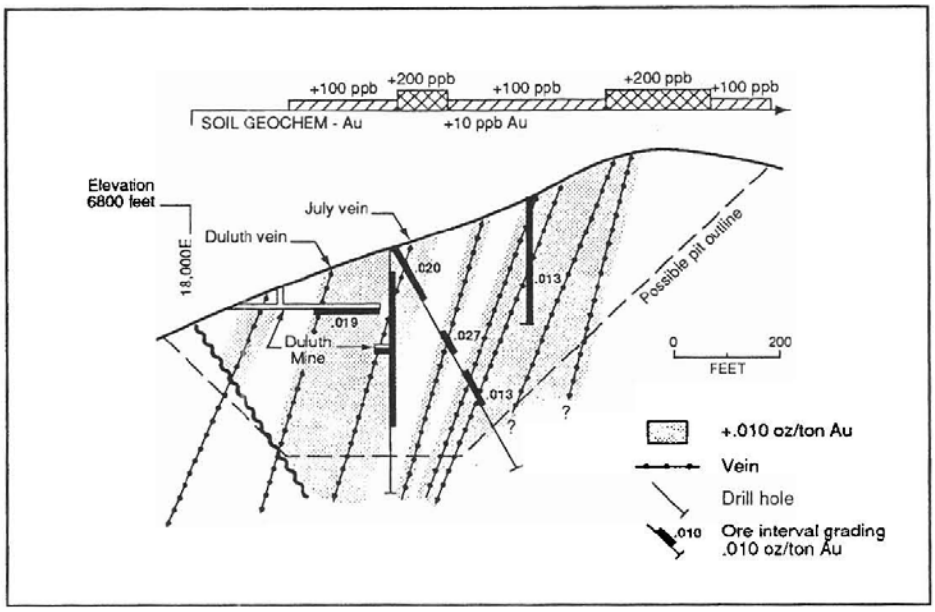


FIGURE 22A. DULUTH RESOURCE - EAST-WEST SECTION 19900 NORTH

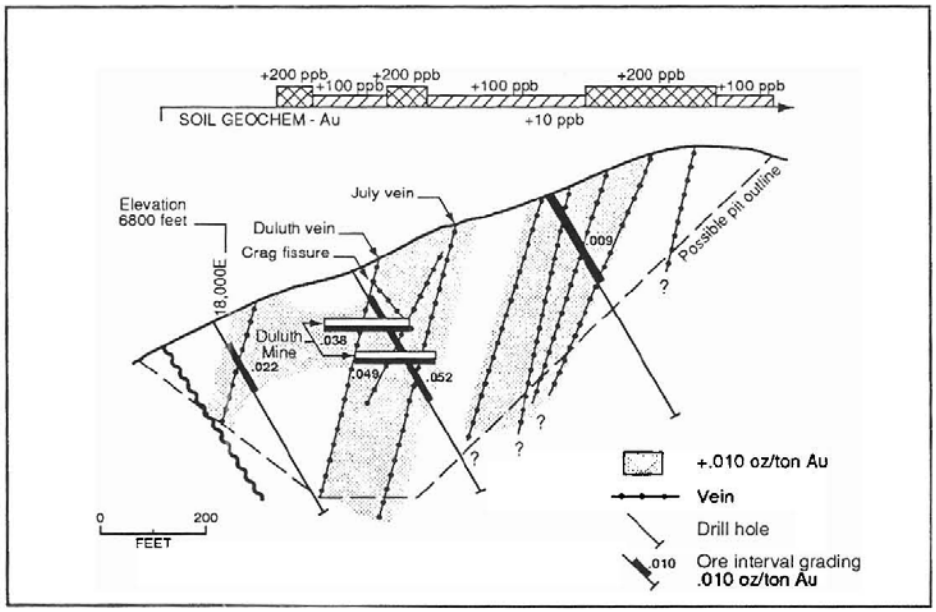


FIGURE 22B. DULUTH RESOURCE - EAST-WEST SECTION 20000 NORTH

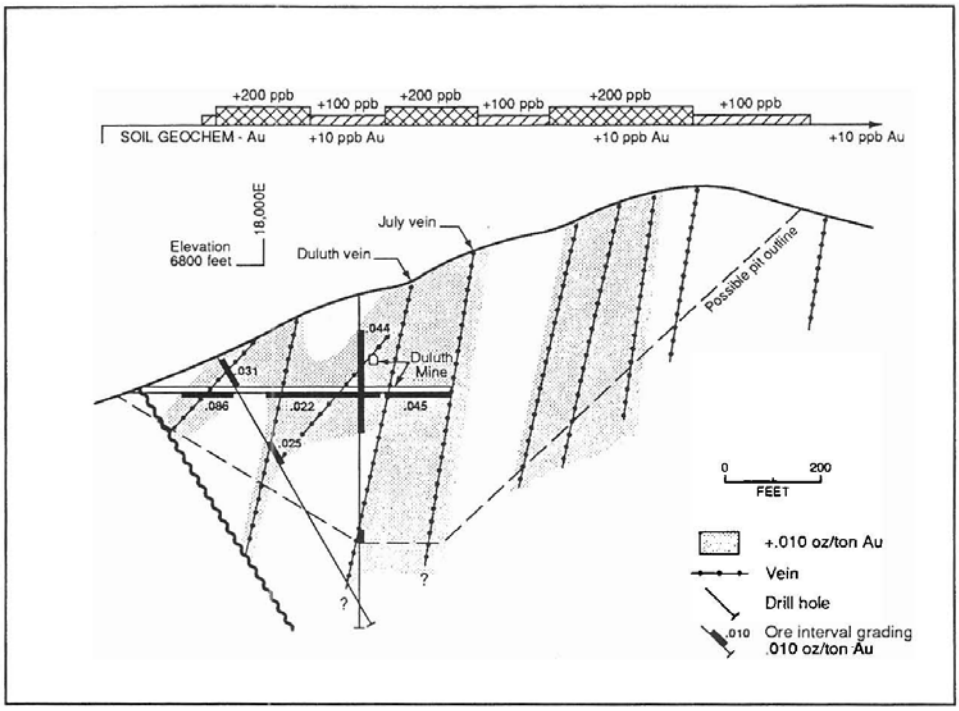


FIGURE 22C. DULUTH RESOURCE - EAST-WEST SECTION 20100 NORTH

11.12 Conclusions

Drilling in the Bruner district has established a resource (mining potential) of at least 380,000 ounces of gold in the Duluth area; additional, development drilling is needed to outline and prove up this resource. Additional, exploratory drilling is needed to outline resources at other targets.

The Bruner district has mining potential for the following reasons:

Kleinhampl and Ziony (1984) concluded the following: *"The ore potential for the district is larger than that deduced from the limited exploration and interest accorded the area in recent years. This view is reinforced by:*

(1) a respectable past mineral production.

(2) locally intensely altered Tertiary volcanic rocks.

(3) extensive areas of altered Tertiary rocks in and adjacent to the district.

(4) the presence of clustered, abundant Tertiary intrusive bodies in a mineralized area that may be peripheral to a caldera-like structure on the northwest.

(5) a partial similarity of the Tertiary geology to that at Tonopah."

Quin (Jul 90) added:

(6) "widespread [gold-silver] mineralization over an area 1.5 miles by 0.5 miles.

(7) reported similarities to Round Mountain and Rawhide districts, both major producing gold-silver mines.

(8) Newmont's aggressive approach to the exploration....and continued land acquisition on behalf of the joint venture would indicated that they are encouraged by their results to date."

Other favorable considerations include:

(9) location of the district at the intersection of several regional lineaments (deep-seated structural zones of weakness) along which ore-forming fluids and magmas can easily rise and form ore deposits.

(10) a concentration of faults/fractures at the Duluth mine forming a structural stockwork or breccia pipe that provides: (a) open-space in which high-grade veins have formed; and (b) access to permeable wallrock.

(11) the presence of numerous other faults providing additional conduits, and open-space for vein formation.

(12) a thick, outcropping sequence of permeable, pre-mineral rhyolitic tuffs providing an excellent hostrock for near surface, bulk-mineable, heap leachable, oxide ore.

(13) multipulsed mineralization, faulting, and intrusion

(14) close similarities to many other bulk-mineable gold mines, including Gold Quarry, Goldfield, Sleeper, etc., etc.

(15) At least ten "significant [Duluth-type] targets" (see section 6.55) which have been discovered by drilling, etc.:

(a) the Duluth which has been partially drilled but whose limits have not been established on the north, southeast, or with depth.

(b) 5 other targets established by soil sampling and limited drilling where some ore has been found but where its extent has not been established (see Fig. 12).

(c) 5 BLEG anomalies (see Fig 13).

(d) the possibility of additional targets because Newmont's exploration program was stopped in midstream.

(e) the possibility of off-property Duluth-type targets.

(16) the absence of any human dwellings or activities other than prospecting, mining, and ranching ---a minimum of local interference. Gabbs and Ione are the nearest towns (see Fig. 1), no other dwellings are closer.

(17) <u>at least</u> 4.6 million tons grading 0.028 -0.041 oz Au/ton has been found at the Duluth target (see also 15A & B, section 11.11).

(18) the Duluth target probably contains additional tonnages of ore.

(19) other targets (Fig. 12 & 13) probably contain substantial tonnages of ore.

(20) there are targets in the Eastgate District (to the north) that possibly contain ore (see Fig. 13).

(21) that Miramar's property includes nearly all the targets.